The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.—VOL. 89.—NO. 109. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY—$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Legislature has at last succumbed.

—The clam-bake season has begun in Rhode Island.

—The war of the railroad companies opens up briskly.

—Dom Pedro tarried not with us this morning, but will return again to-day.

—Governor Richard Coke, of Texas, was elected United States Senator yesterday.

—It is estimated that the Texas wheat crop for 1876 will exceed 12,000,000 bushels.

—No irregularities have yet been developed in the Brooklyn navy yard investigation.

—It is hoped that to-day the break in the Anglo-American cable will be fully repaired.

—Four of the crew of the ship Lennie, charged with mutiny and murder, have been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

—There are said to be those who are seeking to secure the nomination of Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, for President.

—Elliott & Armistead's photographic establishment at Cleveland was destroyed by fire yesterday, together with thirty thousand negatives. Loss $6,000, insured for half.

—The steamer Gosthe, before reported disabled by the loss of her propeller, has arrived at Plymouth. The steamer will probably be able to proceed to New York in two or three days.

—Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who finds time amid his dramatic duties to indulge a passion for painting, has been asked to contribute some of his works to the next exhibition in London.

—The slander case of Rev. R. F. Marshall vs. P. H. Summer was decided in the Third District Court of California on Thursday, by a verdict of $30,000 against Sumner. The defendant is in New York.

—While Northern mill owners are complaining, it is interesting to know that the Graniteville Manufacturing Company of South Carolina divided $54,776 60 among its stockholders during the year just closed.

—A dispatch from Camp Lowell, Arizona, says no further trouble is anticipated from the Chiricuhui Indians. The late outbreak was undoubtedly caused by outrageous and dishonest practices of the whites upon the Indians.

—Senator Jones has silver to sell,
And Senator Jones
Don't make any bones
Of telling the country to buy,
At figures remarkably high,
The silver that Senator Jones has to sell.

—A large hotel, capable of accommodating four thousand persons a day, is to be erected in Philadelphia for the accommodation of the teachers of the various States, where they will be offered entertainment comparatively small sum of one dollar and a half per day.

—The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice still continues examining John I. Davenport, and catching fish for which the hooks were not baited. In the words of one of the members of the committee, "Well, you will see where this thing will lead to now."

—The only charitable bequest mentioned in the will of Barney Williams is one in which he gives the sum of $5,000 toward the completion of the Roman Catholic Cathedral now in course of erection on Fifth avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets, New York. His wealth was rated at $400,000.

—After Mr. Blaine had finished his speech explanatory of that little hypothecation of railway stocks, a brother member congratulated him heartily, remarking: "Why, there isn't a man who can't do that by the horns." "Yes, I've heard so," replied Jim, "but it's a thing most popular with those who have never tried it."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

—The general sentiment of the Democrats in Washington over the President's message is condemned by one of their leaders, who said: "First Clymer made a great mistake in the Belknap matter, then Garfield brought Davenport and trouble on the Democracy, next Springer gave Morton a chance to make a terrible raid, and now Blackburn has exposed us to this deserved castigation."

—The Georgia Republican State Convention adjourned yesterday after two days session. The delegation is estimated to stand: Morton 5, Bristow 6, Conkling 3, Blaine 8—thirteen white and one colored delegate. The Convention endorsed the administration of President Grant. It adjourned without nominating a Governor or electoral ticket, and empowered the Convention for that purpose, to assemble at Macon before August 1st.

—Mr. Newmyer's election as Speaker *pro tem.* of the State Senate was quite a compliment. At the Republican caucus held the previous evening, there was rather an exciting contest for the Presidency *pro tem.* Larson, Warfel, Cooper, Anderson, of Allegheny, and Newmyer were all candidates. But when the caucus met the field was narrowed down to Cooper, of Delaware and Newmyer, of Allegheny, and Newmyer was nominated by 14 votes to 13 for Cooper.

—The amounts of silver coin actually paid out at the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries from the 19th of April to the 30 day of May, 1876, both days inclusive, are as follows: Washington, $421,298; New York, $429,450; Boston, $168,990; Philadelphia, $172,926; Baltimore, $79,481; Charleston, $29,392; New Orleans, $87,243; Chicago, $172,733; Cincinnati, $151,821; St. Louis, $107,326; Buffalo, $48,066; Pittsburgh, $89,000. Total, $1,958,909.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has been in conference with his officers as to a feasible plan of relieving the business of the country from the present temporary inconvenience of a scarcity of small change. Communications are coming in from all sections complaining of the difficulty of obtaining change in quantities sufficient to carry on current business transactions. There are several propositions under consideration, one of which is to pay off a sufficient amount of the national debt; in other words, to purchase a limited amount of bonds in silver coin. The present pressure is but temporary.

—The New York *Sun* persists that religion will form an important issue in the coming campaign. It says: "If it has been supposed anywhere that the great demonstration of hostility to the Catholic Church which Grant sounded in his keynote in his famous speech at Des Moines, has been abandoned or relaxed, the supposition is entirely mistaken. It is evident that the attempt to identify the whole Republican party with this hostility is now to be urged more vigorously than ever, and one of the conspicuous reasons for so doing is to divert public attention from the almost incredible corruption of the present government."

—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* says that the next President, if he is chosen from among the candidates now prominent, is not likely to be a poor man. On the Republican side Mr. Blaine is the richest. Secretary Bristow and his wife are worth a quarter of a million. Gov. Hayes is still better off. Senator Conkling is believed to possess over $100,000, while Senator Morton and Mr. Wheeler have a smaller fortune. Gov. Tilden, on the Democratic side, is the wealthiest, he being put down at $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. Judge Davis owns more than $1,000,000, and Senator Thurman has a large fortune. Senator Bayard is well-to-do, while Gen. Hancock is in comfortable circumstances.

—A letter was published in Washington yesterday afternoon from Pittsburgh, to Doorkeeper of the House, to a friend in Texas. The following are a few characteristic extracts: "I wish you could be here with me. Do try and come on. The Government furnishes me with a fine turn-out and a spanking pair of horses, and before and after the House sessions and at recess I have exclusive use of them.

I have more invitations to frolic with the members and Senators than any man in Washington. I am a bigger man than old Grant, and cannot put my foot on the floor of the hall but what they make a break for me, and sometimes a dozen are trying to see me at once for places for some friend. * * * I have a boy to take my hat and coat, and I cannot turn around without some one at my heels to call, and when I get all my new appointments broken in, I shall have a nice time."

—This is the way the Empress arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday. The proprietors of the Continental had received a telegram that she would be in Philadelphia in the afternoon train. Very few persons were aware of the expected arrival of royalty, and in consequence the serenity of the fashionable loungers in and about the hotel was undisturbed. At six o'clock five carriages quietly drove up to the Chestnut street entrance of the Continental and the coroneted dame with her attendants quickly alighted and mounted the stairs to the apartments prepared for them. The Empress, now in her 55th year, and somewhat lame, was about the spryest one in her party. Gray hairs and wrinkles tell of an honored life and royal cares. In figure she is petite, with bright eyes, large features and a good natured face. Her dressed showed the simplicity of good sense—hair in plain rolls, a very common-looking black hat, with a travel-stained white feather, a dress of plain material, of a drab color, and black silk cape. Yankee-like, she carried a small leather bag, and freely chatted with her companions. By 7 o'clock all were comfortably quartered, when dinner was served in a private dining room adjoining the apartments assigned them.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Last Day of the Legislature.

Newmeyer Elected President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

The Appropriation for Investigation Expenses Vetoed.

Parting Speeches and Presentations.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, May 5, 1876.

President Pro Tem.

The Senate, after voting the usual resolutions of thanks to the officers of the Senate, proceeded to the election of a President *pro tem.*

Mr. COOPER nominated Mr. Newmyer, and Mr. YERKES nominated Mr. Albright. The vote stood: Newmyer 27, and Albright 19.

The President-elect was conducted to the chair and made a brief speech, and the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Agnew.

Parting Speeches.

Messrs. Strang, Jones, Dill, Davis, Lawrence and Wood made speeches, suggested by the parting of the Senators.

Final Adjournment.

The Lieutenant Governor briefly addressed the Senate and then declared it adjourned *sine die.*

HOUSE.

Pittsburgh Municipal Liens.

The last act of the House before adjourning this morning was an ineffectual effort to pass the bill extending the time for the payment of municipal liens in Pittsburgh. It failed for the want of the constitutional majority.

Steam Street Railways.

The bill allowing the use of steam on street railways in Philadelphia passed with a five cent fare proviso.

Veto Message.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing sections in the Appropriation bill for the payment of the expenses of the Morgan, Treasury and Philadelphia House of Refuge Investigating Committees, on the constitutional ground that the expenses were incurred without previous authority of law.

The message was read and laid on the table.

Endorsement of Parks.

There was a general expression of confidence from the members in the integrity of Parks, of Venango, whose name has been most unjustly connected with the Boom scandal, by the publication of garbled testimony. Messrs. Hawn, Hahn, Jackson, Spang and others endorsed Parks as above suspicion of corrupt influence.

Presentation and Thanks.

Mr. MORGAN, of Lawrence, on behalf of the Republican Reading Clerk Herbert with a gold-headed cane, and Mr. Faunce, on behalf of the Democrats, with a splendid silver tea set—a significant compliment to one of the hardest worked officials at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. GUNSTER offered a resolution of thanks to the Speaker for his ability and impartiality. The yeas and nays were loudly demanded, when the vote stood: yeas 81, nays 39, mostly Republicans, but some Democrats voted nay.

Mr. SPANG then presented the Speaker with a handsome gold watch and chain.

The Speaker resumed the chair, and in a rather embarrassed way thanked the donors of the watch, but said nothing of the resolution.

Mr. MITCHELL presented Chief Clerk Woolever with a cane, and the Speaker declared the House adjourned *sine die.*

The Legality of the Boom Bill.

The Governor will hear the arguments on Friday next on the constitutionality of the Boom bill. Senator Allen and Wayne MacVeigh appear for the lumbermen, and Judge Maynard and Wm. H. Armstrong for the Boom Company. K.

One of the events of the day was the presentation of a handsome gold headed cane by Senator Wood to Chief Clerk Errett. The presentation took place at the Lochiel House, Senator Burnett making the presentation speech, and Major Errett replying. A number of friends were present and a fraternal spirit prevailed.

THE M. E. CONFERENCE.

Committees Appointed — The Indian Service Discussed — The Democrats in the National House of Representatives Rebuked for Their Action—Report of the Fraternal Delegation to the South.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference resumed its session this morning, Bishop Bowman presiding. Committees were announced on correspondence, American Bible Society, temperance, expenses of the General Conference, pastoral address, religious corporations, the propriety of revising the hymn book, and new charters for benevolent institutions.

The resolutions of yesterday relative to the transfer of the Indian service to the War Department were taken up, and the bill passed by the House relating to the subject was read.

Judge Lawrence, a member of Congress from Ohio and a delegate in the Conference, sketched the history of the Indian service, and held that the present policy had put an end to the Indiar war and elevated the condition of the Indians. Now it was proposed by the dominant party in the House of Representatives to abandon this policy of peace, civilization and Christianity. The Democratic party in the House cared very little about either civilization or Christianity. [Laughter.] Neither was material to its success. If this General Conference, representing a million and a half of people, shall send a committee of five to the Senate, its voice would be heard and respected, and the bill would not pass, for there was some regard for Christianity and civilization at that end of the Capitol. [Applause.] The President was not a Methodist himself, but his wife was, and she could appeal to him in behalf of the peace policy which he had inaugurated.

Judge Hooley, of Iowa, and General Clinton B. Fisk, of the St. Louis conference, expressed regret that political issues or personal references should have been made, which was also the unmistakable sentiment of the conference.

The resolutions were referred to a special committee.

The report of the fraternal delegation to the conference of the Methodist Church South at Louisville in May, 1874, was submitted. It detailed the events of their visit, and the reception by that body, which was of the most kind and Christian character. The report concludes: "There is reasons to anticipate the presence among us at an early day of distinguished representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who have been appointed to respond to our greetings. May great grace rest upon each of them. Especially would we commend to the tender protection of our Heavenly Father the venerable patriarch in Methodism, Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., who is Chairman of their delegation. We hope for the speedy coming of the time when our intercourse with this sister Church shall be utterly free from unchristian strife, when the love for Him who died for us, working mightily in all our hearts, shall prove a solvent of all our misunderstandings, when, as the offspring of a common Methodist parentage, we shall bend all our energies in a concordant effort to conquer the world for Christ."

The report was accepted and the delegation received a vote of thanks.

Bishop Harris announced as a special committee of five, to whom Mr. Wilbur's resolution relating to the transfer of the Indian service were referred: Judge Hooley, of Iowa; Clinton B. Fisk, St. Louis; Geo. W. Geddes, Northern Ohio; Wm. Lawrence, Central Ohio, and Chas. W. Rowland, Cincinnati.

The Conference's special committee on Centennial Sabbath Observance submitted a report, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Commissioners of the Centennial Exposition have, by an almost unanimous vote, determined to close both buildings and grounds under their care on the Christian Sabbath, and

WHEREAS, Such action we are satisfied is in entire harmony with the moral and Christian sentiment of a large majority of the American people;

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this body be tendered to the Commissioners for their prompt and decisive action in this matter.

The report was unanimously adopted. The reports of agents of the Book Concern in the City of New York, of the Methodist Book Concern of the Book Committee were submitted.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

The Gold Hunters.

YANKTON, D. T., May 5.—The Springfield (Mass.) party of Black Hillers, numbering one hundred and twenty-three, arrived this evening, and will purchase teams and supplies here, and leave for the hills the first of next week.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1876.

SENATE.

Centennial Invitation Accepted.

The House resolution accepting the invitation to attend the opening ceremonies of the Centennial Exhibition, and providing that when the two Houses adjourn on the 9th inst. it be to meet on the 12th, was, after discussion, adopted.

The Impeachment Trial.

Consideration of the articles of impeachment was then resumed, and Mr. CARPENTER, for the respondent, began his argument on the question of jurisdiction. After reviewing the pleadings in the case he said he would endeavor to show how, first, that the articles of impeachment could not be entertained against any private citizen in any case whatever, and, second, that whenever articles of impeachment were exhibited they must set forth every fact essential to constitute a crime impeachable. He stated that he would confine himself in his argument to legal questions, and would be as brief as possible and dry as a stick.

Mr. CARPENTER read from the debates of the Constitutional Convention, and argued that the men who framed the Constitution never had the slightest idea that anybody but a public officer could be impeached. The debates all showed that impeachment was intended as a check upon those in power.

At two o'clock the Senate took a recess.

After the recess Mr. CARPENTER resumed and finished his argument. He was followed by Mr. KNOTT in behalf of the managers, who argued that the real question before the court was whether they exercised the functions devolved upon them as the highest court known to our Government by virtue of constitutional power, or merely at the will and pleasure of the accused. There was not a solitary syllable in any of the provisions of the constitution which limited the power of the House of Representatives to prefer or of the Senate to try articles of impeachment to the time during which the party accused shall remain in office, or to any other time whatever. The very moment an impeachable offense was committed the guilty party became liable to impeachment, and there was not a word in any of the provisions of the Constitution relieving him from that liability upon the termination of his office, whether by resignation or otherwise.

At this point Mr. KNOTT said that he disliked extremely using a favor at the hands of the Senate, but he was suffering such physical pain that he must ask for adjournment.

The Senate sitting as a court of impeachment adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate then resumed consideration of legislative business, and after referring several House bills to appropriate committees, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Ventilation.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $4,600 for securing better ventilation of the hall of the House of Representatives.

Naval Appropriations.

Mr. BLOUNT, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Naval Appropriation bill, which was made a special order for Monday next.

After the passage of a large number of private bills the House adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1876.

THE statement that the President relieved General Custer from his command because he was a witness in the Belknap impeachment trial is officially denied. On the contrary, it was the wish of the President that General Custer, having been subpœnaed as a witness, should remain until he had testified, and that in the meantime the Indian expedition should be placed under the command of some other officer. Neither the Secretary of War nor Gen. Sherman protested against relieving Custer.

THE following named candidates for admission to West Point, having passed the required examination, will be appointed Cadets: James R. Chapman, Elias Chandler, John H. Gardner, Arthur L. Manning, William C. Rafferty, all of Illinois; Thos. E. Garven, jr., Indiana; A. C. F. Fall, Iowa; James M. Cochran and David C. Tate, Kentucky; Hubert O. Northrup and Frederick S. Strong, Michigan; George H. Morgan, Minnesota; Charles B. Ewing and Henry B. Moon, Missouri; Joseph R. Blackshire and James T. Dickman, Ohio; John Callaghan, Harry A. Leonhaeuser and Jas. Todd, jr., Pennsylvania; Edward Avis, West Virginia. Eight of the above named and James K. Waters, Wisconsin; George Bell, O. M. Costor, Charles H. Hunter, John B. Ray, Harris L. Roberts, John D. Ruff, George H. Sands, Albert B. Scott, Henry Shape, John E. Summers, jr., and George W. Upton, at large.

How the Message Was Received.

A correspondent thus describes the scene when the President's message was received and read: The Clerk commenced to read it just as the House was preparing to adjourn, but the reading had not proceeded far before the confusion which always precedes adjournment ceased, and members who were about leaving the hall returned to their seats. When the portion of the message was read in which the President denies the right of the House to ask for information there was a titter on the Democratic side, and when that portion was read in which the President says that if the information is desired for the purpose of preparing articles of impeachment, he claimed the constitutional right guaranteed to every citizen not to be required to furnish evidence against himself, that side broke out in derisive laughter. As the reading proceeded, however, all traces of merriment among the Democrats were extinguished, and they sat grim and silent beneath the well-merited rebuke contained in every line of the message. When the Clerk read: "If the efforts of those recently in rebellion had been successful in driving the late President from Washington, it is manifest that he must have discharged his functions, both civil and military, elsewhere than at the place made by law as the seat of Government." The Republican side applauded, and the force of the argument was acknowledged by a melancholy smile on the Democratic side. When the reading was concluded, Springer and Randall arose, but the latter was recognized, and moved to print the message, and refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Republicans are delighted with the Message and pronounce it the cleverest his President Grant ever made. The Democrats admit the force of the President's arguments and the correctness of his conclusions. Most of them freely acknowledge that he has completely outflanked them, and that he has successfully thriven all absentees out of the coming Presidential campaign. The Democratic side seemed to be satisfied with the reading of the message, and were disposed to have the accompanying memorandas passed over in silence, but the Republicans insisted upon having it read, and thus the House was forced to listen to the numerous illustrations which will be bound up and issued with the President's Message.

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Steinberger's Premiership—A Battle Between Natives and British Marines—Chiefs Taken Prisoners in Irons—The Machinations of British Missionaries Said to Have Been the Cause of the Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The Belinda, the first of the British steamers to run on the mail line to Australia, arrived to-day, having on board A. and Mrs. Coe, a former American Commercial Agent at Samoa, and Steinberger's brothers. They state that after the dethronement of Malcota by the natives on account of his deposing Steinberger as Premier, Capt. Stevens, commanding the British steamship Barracouta, when the love for Him who died for us, working mightily in all our hearts, shall prove a solvent of all our misunderstandings, when, as the offspring of a common Methodist parentage, we shall bend all our energies in a concordant effort to conquer the world for Christ."

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SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The Case of Winslow.

LONDON, May 5.—In the House of Lords, Lord Derby, replying to a question of Earl Granville in regard to the Winslow case, said the Government had sent a dispatch to the United States Government, which could hardly have reached Washington yet, and until the result of the pending negotiations is known, it would be inconvenient to put all papers before the House.

The Imperial Title.

In the House of Commons Sir Henry James, Liberal, gave notice that he would move a resolution to the effect that the Royal titles proclamation does not fulfill the pledge given by the Government during the debate on the bill, and therefore the vote on the bill was taken under misconception.

Disraeli accepted the motion as a vote of censure, and not of want of confidence, and fixing the discussion for Thursday next. This action of Disraeli was responded to by cheers and counter-cheers.

The Ashburton Treaty.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Conservative, announced that he would ask the Under Secretary of the Foreign Department whether the United States Government had given notice of the abrogation of the extradition clause of the Ashburton treaty.

Drouth in Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Australian latest accounts state that rain has fallen in various parts of the country and that the drouth seems to have broken up. But in other localities dry weather still prevails. The drouth in Castlereagh is said to be worse than that of 1868.

The Bible in the Schools.

Considerable agitation is going on in Sydney over the subject of admitting the Bible into the public schools. Meetings for the purpose of securing that result are being held.

Earthquakes.

An earthquake was felt on the 20th of March in several parts of South Australia. It was very severe. Some buildings were considerably damaged.

Severe earthquake shocks were felt throughout New Zealand on the 11th of April. No damage of consequence is reported.

Catholics vs. Education.

Education is the main topic of the Lenten Pastorals of the Roman Catholic Bishops. The clergy have set themselves dead against the prevailing systems of public education. These pastorals are filled with denunciations against secular education. The Wellington Education Board, undeterred by these anathemas, has just determined to abandon the mixed system of education, which has heretofore been adopted, in favor of pure secularism.

News from Hawaii.

Some parts of the group have been favored with abundant rains this winter and spring. Other localities are complaining of dry times. At Kohola, Hawaii, plantations are seriously crisped bp the want of rains.

MINOR ITEMS.

FURTHER Prefectoral changes in France will be gazetted on Monday next. These include the compulsory retirement of seven Prefects and the dismissal of forty Sub-Prefects and Secretaries General.

A DISPATCH from Paris says it is stated that the Government, yielding to the representations of many Senators and Deputies, will submit to the Chambers for leave to prosecute M. Rouher for his letter to the electors of Ajaccio.

The London *Standard* says the challenge of the Schuylkill Navy to the University rowing clubs to take part in the Centennial regatta has again been considered by the Cambridge boatmen. No definite reply was agreed upon, but Mr. Close will try to organize a representative crew.

KING ALFONSO has written another letter, assuring the Pope that Spain is Catholic, and consequently Catholics need apprehend nothing from the application of the clause in the new Constitution upon religious liberty. Moreover, the clause in question does not contravene the spirit of the concordat of 1851.

In the Spanish Congress yesterday Senor Romero Ortiz moved an amendment to Article II of the Constitution in favor of the extension of toleration. All objections and attempts to alter the article, however, were fruitless, and it will pass exactly as it stands, notwithstanding the vagueness of the wording. In the division by which the amendment, supported by Senor Alorez, was defeated, forty-four Deputies abstained from voting and fifty-nine were absent.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The "Regulators" at Work in Louisiana—Three Men Driven from Their Homes—Reward for the Arrest of the Coushatta Assassin.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—Acting Governor Antoine has offered five thousand dollars reward for the arrest of the Coushatta assassin. Governor Packard in the State House report that Senator Twitchel is still living, but in a precarious condition. His left arm has been amputated, and his right arm is partially shattered that the doctors propose to take it off also.

Communications received this morning from West Feliciana Parish state that Weber, State Senator, Dula, the Parish Judge, and Armstead, a member of the House of Representatives, have been driven out of the parish by "Regulators," and compelled to take to the woods. Their fate is not known.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The Great Reduction in Rates.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Grand Trunk Railroad proposes reducing largely the rates on freight and passengers between Buffalo and Detroit in a few days. East bound rates for freight are down from fifty-five cents of ten days ago to the hundred car loads of freight, averaging twenty cents, arrived to-day over one road, and two hundred and sixty car loads were dispatched eastward.

The South Carolina Democracy.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 5.—The Democratic State Convention elected Gen. John Bratton, Hon. W. D. Porter, D. Wyatt Aiken and J. D. Kennedy delegates at large to the National Convention. The delegates are uninstructed, and have different preferences as to candidates, but will vote in conjunction for the candidate most likely to win. A platform was adopted upon the platform pledging the Democratic party of the State to accept the National Democratic platform, and to the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket, with the prospect of its adoption.

The Naval Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Naval Appropriation bill has been increased by the full committee $270,000, making a total sum of about $12,800,000, more than $5,000,000 less than last year. The bill provides for stopping enlistments until the number of seamen is reduced from 8,500 to 7,500 in the navy, and in the Marine Corps to 1,500 men and seven officers to a company. It closes the work at the Kittery, New London, Charlestown, Washington and Pensacola yards, and calls upon the Secretary of the Navy to submit some plan for disposing of these yards.

Shooting for the Championship of the World.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 5.—The shooting match to day between A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, and Wm. G. Price, of London, England, for the championship of the world and the English badge, one hundred birds each, resulted as follows: 50 by the English rules from five traps, 21 yards rise. Bogardus 41 and Price 36; fifteen pair, eighteen yards rise: Borgardus 24 and Price 21; twenty single birds, twenty-one yards: Bogardus 19 and Price 15; total: Bogardus 94 and Price 72.

The Revolution in Mexico.

GALVESTON, May 5.—The *News'* special from San Antonio says: Col. Quintana, with two hundred Federals occupies Nuevo Laredo. Col. Rotmeyer, with three hundred revolutionists, is outside preparing for an attack. There is considerable excitement at Piedras Negras. The revolutionists, with three hundred men, are waiting outside for reinforcements before attacking the place. Most of the Federal Custom House officials are in Eagle Pass, Texas for safety.

The Massachusetts Failure.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 5.—The failure of Harvey Arnold & Co., of the North Adams Print Works, is even more disastrous than its at first appeared. The liabilities, it is thought, will rise over rather than fall below $1,200,000, and not less than 12,000 men, women and children in the six mills are thrown out of work.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Committee Making Haste Slowly.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Committee on Ways and Means resumed to-day the consideration of the Funding bill. No vote was taken during the session to-day, nor did the discussion go far enough to indicate what the action of the committee will be. Conversation with members of the committee outside of the committee room leads to the belief that the bill introduced by Fernando Wood will either be reported upon adversely by the committee or laid on the table. Mr. Wood's bill provides for the issue of $500,000,000 of coupon or registered bonds redeemable after 30 years and bearing interest, payable quarterly in gold, at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. The bill also provides that the bonds and interest shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes and duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and that the bonds shall have expressed and set forth upon their face these conditions. The bill reported in the Senate by Mr. Sherman simply amends the refunding laws in such a way as to increase the amount of 4½ per cent. bonds now authorized from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000, and the time during which they are to run from fifteen to thirty years.

BREVITIES.

····Councils meet on Monday.

·····There has been a large falling off this year in the number of liquor licenses granted in the county, as well as in the receipts.

····The Allegheny and Braddock base ball clubs play at Union Park this afternoon. The game will be one of the finest of the season.

····Forepaugh's big elephant took a promenade in the park early yesterday morning. It was admiring the beauties of early spring.

····The third annual contest of the junior orators for the Stewart medals, at Westminster College, in Lawrence county, takes place on Friday, the 19th inst.

····One hundred dollars worth of clothing belonging to Mrs. Dewhurst, a resident of Butler street, near the Sharpsburg bridge, was destroyed yesterday morning by a fire in the clothes press.

····Hettie Shannon was on the point of hanging herself in the Central Station on Thursday afternoon with a rope made of her own clothing when she was discovered by Capt. Reed, and prevented.

····The Monongahela Wharf Committee last evening approved the following reports of the Wharfmasters for April: Fred. Jacobs, North side, receipts $1,000.40; expenditures $147.53. Harry Moore, South Side, receipts $273.40; expenditures $125.70.

····George Morgan, Mitchell Litter and Joseph Wilson were sent to the Workhouse yesterday by Deputy Mayor King for swindling saloon keepers on Butler street, by giving a dollar in payment for drinks, and then alleging that it was a two dollar bill they had offered.

····Boys in Sewickley who change their clothes on the base ball ground for their playing suits are severely censured by the virtuous and modest *Leader* for such shameful conduct. That isn't half as bad as the Matt. Morgan troupe, for which the *Leader* hadn't a word of condemnation.

·····The Board of Managers of the Monongahela Water Works have elected Mr. Ed. Mayo secretary to the Board, and re-elected Mr. D. Wenke Secretary to the Company and Assessor and Collector. Mr. Henry was continued as Treasurer, and Mr. G. Steele Superintendent and Mechanical Engineer.

·····Squire Cassiday yesterday committed to jail to await a hearing Patience J. Cooper, charged by David Cooper with adultery. Patience has been living with a man named Moffett, having left her husband some time since. The husband claims to own some land in Westmoreland county, which is recorded in his wife's name, and he wants to get hold of it.

·····In a brief reference under the caption of "State News," in the GAZETTE, of the arrest of a man for throwing a train from the track on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, by misplacing a switch, Mr. Thomas Fee was designated as the criminal. The fact was that Mr. Fee, who is a private policeman in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio, arrested the offender, whose name was Wm. Parshall.

····The summer schedule of the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad goes into effect on Monday. The new accommodation train to McKeesport will leave at 8:40 A. M., and return at 12:30 P. M. The day express will leave at 10:20 A. M., or 20 minutes later, and the McKeesport accommodation at 11:20 A. M., instead of 11. The night express will go through without change of cars. The only change in the time of arrival is the day express west, which will reach the city 15 minutes earlier, or at 7:45 P. M.

····Our enterprising German cotemporary, the *Freiheits Freund*, greeted its patrons yesterday morning in a neat new dress. It is the leading German journal of this city, is edited with marked ability, and exerts a wide influence among the natives of Fatherland who have sought a home in America. It publishes all the freshest news of the day, its local news being particularly crisp, spicy and always reliable. The evidence of prosperity that its new suit gives is cause for congratulation and wishes for continued success.

PERSONAL.

***James A. Gordon, formerly of the Health Zouaves, has been elected First Lieutenant of the Latta Guards.

***Mr. Reiners, of this city, sculptured a very fine bust of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, which has been forwarded to the Centennial. In point of fidelity as a likeness and of finish as to workmanship, it was worthy of admiration.

Weekly Bulletin of Steinway Piano Sales No. 77.

Wilson Carr, Esq., bought a Steinway Upright Piano.

Dr. Joseph Henderson, a Steinway Square.

Mrs. L. Hutchinson, a Steinway Upright.

J. N. Banks, Esq., a Steinway Square.

John Aul, Esq., a Steinway Square.

Capt. J. Bailey, a Steinway Square.

R. Hays, Esq., a Steinway Upright.

Miss E. Power, a Steinway Square.

Ed. West, Esq., a Steinway Upright.

F. M. Bollman, Esq., a Steinway Square.

A. Stewart, Esq., a Steinway Square.

Jas. K. Bane, Esq., a Steinway Square.

Thos. M. Robinson, Esq., a Steinway Square.

Mrs. M. A. Cox, a Steinway Square.

D. P. Morris, Esq., a Steinway Square.

W. Lampkemeier, Esq., a Steinway Square, etc.

From the very start, twenty-two years ago, the Steinway Pianos threw all others in the shade. Not a year has since passed but new inventions have been patented and applied to their manufacture by the Messrs. Steinway, and the eight or ten new patented improvements they to-day possess over all others, render them finer in tone and durability than ever before—in fact, the most perfect Piano the world ever saw. A call at Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street, will show the most splendid stock of Pianos and Organs ever offered here. The whole *five* stories of their warehouse are newly supplied with musical instruments—a stock large enough to fill any two other music stores. H. Kleber & Bro. are looked upon as the most reliable music firm in Western Pennsylvania.

Ready for Spring's Advent.

Our young friend, Mr. Harry McGregor, the popular Allegheny hatter, is now ready to furnish his patrons with the nobbiest styles of hats and caps for spring wear. He will be found at the old stand, No. 46 Federal street, Allegheny. His headquarters have passed under the hands of skillful artizans recently, and are now not only vastly more beautiful, but are more convenient as well, and the arrangements are such that every patron, no matter how great the crowd, can be promptly and satisfactorily waited upon and is sure to receive the most polite attention.

Mr. McGregor's stock for the season comprises all the very latest styles, and as he believes in "quick sales and small profits," the goods are marked down to the very lowest notch. If any of our readers want to get a fine and nobbish hat or cap for the least money, we advise them to call at McGregor's, No. 46 Federal street, Allegheny.

Real fields for enterprise deserve to be mentioned. THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York, whose standing is so pre-eminent, has opened a General Agency at 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, under the management of J. Palmer O'Niel. Skillful, capable men, by a speedy application to him may securey very profitable agencies. S.W.

New Cloths
At M. MENTZER'S,
94 Market street.

What are the Inducements.

The inducements offered parties by B. Tiegel, No. 83 Smithfield street, are the finest styles of piece goods, of great variety of color and pattern, and the fullest satisfaction possible in fit of suits to measure, while in the matter of prices he is offering louder inducements than any other house in the city.

Black Cashmeres.

The largest stock ever offered. The best shades of Black,
at M. MENTZER'S,

Everything That is New and Fashionable
IN DRESS GOODS
can be found at M. MENTZER'S,
94 Market street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT

FLOUR!

GROCERIES!

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR

FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

T. C. JENKINS,

172 & 174

Wood Street.

SUMMER OPENING.

MRS. E. BRADY,

Will open on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 5th and 6th, a handsome assortment of BONNETS and HATS, No. 463 Wylie avenue. f5

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES RUTHERFORD, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
THOMAS F. MORGAN,
f10-r Assignee.

$100 INVESTED HAS PAID A PROFIT OF $1,700

during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in STOCKS. Book containing full information sent on application. TOWNSEND & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 92 Broadway, New York. d8s

MUSIC BOOKS.

CENTENNIAL COLLECTION
OF NATIONAL SONGS.

In boards 50 cents; in paper 40 cents. A truly elegant and attractive collection of Patriotic Songs of all nations, arranged for Solo or Chorus Singing, and especially fitted to the celebrations of this year.

LIVING WATERS 30 cents. By D. F. Hodges. The best book of the kind that has ever appeared. For Conferences, Praise Meetings, Prayer Meetings, Camp Meetings, etc. Hymns and music all in perfect taste, and of a high order.

Dictionary of Musical Information. $1.25. The only Musical Dictionary, and a most convenient book of reference.

SHINING RIVER. 35 cents. This charming Sabbath School Song Book is received with great favor, and is worthy of universal favor.

HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR. $1.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....W. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—*Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27¼f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅜@112¾.

PHILADELPHIA has gained in exports during the first four months of this year, as compared with the same period last year, $5,302,788.

SENATOR NEWMYER, of this county, received the nomination and election to the honorable and responsible position of President *pro tem.* of the Senate at Harrisburg. The honor could not have been more worthily bestowed.

THE freight war between the rival lines from Chicago. East, is fairly under way, and the contest threatens to be long and severe. The New York Central is responsible for the trouble, and all the energies of the competing lines are directed against it. Its special competitor is the Grand Trunk of Canada, which, like the Erie, not paying dividends is in good fighting trim.

THE appropriations for the Navy Department for the next year, are reduced from $17,000,000 at first estimated to $12,800,000, the result, it is said, of the investigations had into the working of the Department. They were hunting after the corruptions supposed to exist, and not finding these, fell back on some serviceable reforms, which were asserted to by the Secretary of the Navy.

IN the contested election cases, in the House at Washington, the Democracy decide almost invariably in favor of their men. There was one case where the witnesses on their side were clearly and indisputably guilty of perjury, and the Republican was left in possession of his seat. The House is overwhelmingly Democratic, and yet they crowd in their men as though they feared they would be outvoted.

THERE is, as yet, a great deal of unnecessary discussion over the Presidential chances. Some of our contemporaries argue that the drift of feeling is toward Bristow, that the Senate and its influence is for CONKLING, but we notice that the votes are for BLAINE. The delegates elected, and those to be selected, seem to be largely made up of BLAINE adherents; and as, in national conventions, votes elect or nominate, we think BLAINE'S chances increasingly good.

BISMARCK succeeded in carrying through Parliament the bill to consolidate the Prussian railways in the hands of the Imperial Government, despite the opposition of the Liberals. The design, on the part of the Government was to secure a first class railway system, under its control, capable of swiftly moving or concentrating troops in the event of war. In Belgium the assumption, by the Government, of control over its railway system, has worked excellently, cheap rates and good service being secured, and it is claimed that the same result will follow in Germany.

WHATEVER else may be said of BRISTOW, he is evidently a high minded, honorable man. He refuses to have anything to do with BRIGHT, the Congressman most largely involved in the mad throwing business. A correspondent says of him, "When Mr. BLAINE made his recent statement, Mr. BRISTOW sent him a note heartily congratulating him on his triumphant defense. Again, when the enemies of Mr. MORTON, the other day, were trying to poach about the Treasury Department for materials of charges against him, Mr. BRISTOW refused to have any documents examined, unless in the presence of Mr. MORTON or his friends. This is the country which is due between high-minded statesmen."

YESTERDAY the Legislature closed its lengthy and ill-assorted session, and the career of this legislative body is at last ended. It has, this year, been attended with much jangling, and comparatively little solid and useful work. So far as our observation has extended, the Republican members of the House have been far more useful than the Democratic members, in bringing forward really necessary legislation; and of the number our Republican members from Allegheny county have been prominent. The Democracy have been full of political schemes, and so have neglected their legitimate duties. Let us hope that the next Legislature may be composed of better material than was the House at this session.

THE *New York Herald* occasionally presents a common sense idea very pertinently. *Apropos* of the cry against silver, it says "a good deal of nonsense is written about the depreciation of silver and the wickedness of the Government in issuing silver coins for their value in greenbacks. It is certain that silver, whether we call it money or spoons, will not bring more than it is worth, no matter what Congress may do in the way of legislation. That is a question that will always settle itself. In the meantime we are glad to see the silver coins coming back into circulation. They may not be worth as much as greenbacks in the eyes of some, but the people will be glad enough to take as many of them as the Government can spare."

THE New York Coaching Club is a success at the start, whether it shall continue to be such or not. The novelty of the affair has caused a demand for seats, which results in all the available space being taken for six weeks in advance. Colonel KANE, the originator of the plan developed this English custom that our people may enjoy the delight of a regular English coach ride. Of the practical advantage of a ride to Pelham bridge, at the rate of twelve miles an hour, we are unable to know, unless it be a question of health. For a season, rides for the sake of novelty may be undertaken by those who reside in New York and are fond of novelty, but we do not imagine the Pelham coach will become an institution throughout the country. Our young men prefer to drive their stylish horses themselves.

SOME of the Eastern press argue that we should take harsh steps to recover STRIEBINGER from captivity on board the English man-of-war at Samoa. He is claimed to be an American citizen, and entitled to protection. Secretary FISH says, on the other hand, that he renounced his American citizenship when he assumed a Government position in Samoa, and that, consequently, he forfeited the protection of the flag. We do not learn that he ever claimed or took the protection thus given up, and if he has not, it seems very like a work of supererogation to offer what is not asked for. If he thinks he does not need protection, it is a matter of his own. He is, apparently, a worthless character, who has led a life of adventure, and will probably continue to do so while he lives. If he is obliged to make his way out of the difficulties he gets into, he will be more careful, another time, about his conduct,—that is, if born blunderers ever learn by misfortune.

WELL ANSWERED.

The impudence of the House of Representatives at Washington was properly and neatly rebuked by the President, in his message on Thursday. That honorable body has been ranging around rather freely, under the impression, apparently, that all power in heaven and earth was lodged in its hands. It has taken the Republican party in hand, and investigated the records of its several Presidential candidates with open hand. The war deeds of prominent Republicans have been looked after, with a view of showing how criminal they were in presuming to help suppress the rebellion. The District and even Supreme Court in Washington have been threatened if they presumed to question the omnipotence of the House. In brief, no attention has been paid, either to the rules of decency or politeness, or to the rights of co-ordinate branches of the Government. The assumption of the House that it could dominate the other branches of the Government, had grown so insulting that it was necessary to meet and check it. We do not need to state to our readers that the Constitution of the United States divides the Government into three co-ordinate branches—the Executive, the Legislative and Judiciary. The fact that they are co-ordinate at once dissipates the idea that any one is superior to either of the others. The House has the power to impeach officials of the other branches, but only for specific crimes; and it has *not* the power of supervision over them, as to the measure in which they perform their duties. Particularly the President of the United States is not subject to the espionage of a single branch of Congress. He is elected by the people, and the office is highest, in point of dignity and importance, of any in the country. It is, in itself, absurd that an accidentally elected branch of Congress can enter his office and call him to account as to where he goes, what he does, and how he does it.

Yet this is precisely what the Democratic House has presumed to do, and for which it has received a stinging rebuke, that will be apt to be remembered. Having defined what pertains to his office, and given the House to know that he did not recognize its right to question him, he then proceeds to say of his own accord that he is absent from the National Capital at times, and proposes to be. Also, that from WASHINGTON down the Presidents were in the habit of performing official acts away from the Capital, some of them of importance. It is rather amusing to have the official records sheyan up, proving that some of the very apostles of Democracy were absent from the Capital one-fourth of their time, and that they made their private estates the places for the transaction of official business. It, therefore, he visits Long Branch, it is no more than others did. It is amazing that the constant failures of the House to make headway, despite its vulgarity and disregard for the courtesies, should make no impression upon it. We have had the "Comedy of Errors" from the beginning of the session till now, only many things were worse than errors, having in them the old, hateful spirit of rebellion. No one supposes that the President neglected his duties; but he broke down the rebellion, and so must be hounded and insulted. His enemies have their reply.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CITY.

We have discussed the freight discriminations from which our city has greatly suffered, largely with reference to the oil interests, but now propose to leave that branch of trade entirely aside, and consider the question in its application to the general interests of the city. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are the principal cities of this Commonwealth, each having its special peculiarities and interests. Philadelphia is a seaport city, whose chief interest is of a commercial character, although it has manufactories, very few of which at all interfere with those of this city. Pittsburgh is an insular city, situated favorably for iron manufactories, and has developed its capacity in that direction till it has a world-wide reputation. Vast amounts of capital are concentrated here, and our manufactories are so numerous that if placed end to end, it is said they would be forty miles long. These vast manufacturing interests have called to this city and its immediate surroundings a population of between 100,000 and 200,000 souls. Dependent on the iron trade are all the other forms of business that are necessary where large populations are aggregated,—stores for the supply of food, fabrics, and all the necessities of comfortable living. Minor, yet important manufacturing interests have also sprung up, the total comprising one of the most industrious and busy communities, in prosperous times, known to the world. It has long been the pride of Pittsburgh, that we have less idleness, and more solid, hard work, as a rule, than almost any other community. Clubs for fashionable lounging do not abound among us. Great social gatherings, with their dissipations and vices, do not often occur. Even relaxation from business is not largely indulged by even our most prosperous business men. Yet at the present, there is a vast amount of idleness and suffering among our working people, while business men and manufacturers struggle to maintain the very existence of their business. What does all this mean?

It cannot be said that our laboring classes are not willing to work. There is the evidence all around us that they are anxious to work,—almost praying for the opportunity to earn the comforts of life for their families, and pointing to their uniform regularity for years past, as evidence of their sincerity. Many had, in the years of prosperity, purchased and nearly paid for homes, but now their properties have been nearly absorbed by their debts, and, unless relief comes, will soon be gone. No one can truthfully say that our working people do not desire employment. Nor are our manufacturers and business men careless as to their wants. They have kept mills and business going, at times when they did not make a cent, in order that their men might be supplied with work. Nor is it true that our manufactories are expensively conducted. After much effort and expense, we have found ourselves at last able to compete with Europe, as to the cheapness of production. Even now, our manufacturers, notwithstanding they have, by labor-saving processes and thoroughly systematic organization, brought the cost of manufactures down to a very low limit, are experimenting for, or actually conducting natural gas to their works, as a means of cheapening production. Thus, if we do not successfully compete against the world, it is not that we lack the liberality necessary to make our works the best possible, but for some other outside reason. The evidence is amply clear, that this reason is, simply and actually, freight discriminations of the most glaring character.

We have before us a mass of facts on this subject. They embrace, among other matters, the following: Points at the west, equally distant from Pittsburgh and Niles, we are compelled to pay ten cents per hundred on certain classes of iron goods, more than they; which means that our manufacturers must sell ten cents per hundred less than they, to get the trade. Is Niles a larger or more important place than Pittsburgh? Philadelphia merchants can send goods west to Johnstown as cheaply as we can send them east to the same place, although the distance from Philadelphia is twice as great. All along the line of road, Philadelphia has almost uniformly fifty per cent. less to pay for freights than do our merchants. Our glass manufacturers grievously complain that discriminations have nearly ruined their trade, compelling them to extraordinary measures to retain it. Our iron manufacturers openly declare that they now are driven to the last point of endurance by the severe freights imposed on them. These are general statements, but are terribly suggestive. The same general condition of things ramify all the departments of trade; and the results are ruinous. In Pittsburgh a sinner against the railroads above all other sinners that she must be thus punished? Is railroad enterprise a squeezing process, whereby the business of great cities is to be controlled by some outside, selfish rule? Are those who happen to live in Pittsburgh to be compelled to pay fifty per cent more than is done in other places, in order to live? Are our manufacturers to be crushed out of existence, or transferred to points far away, that the line of transportation may be lengthened? What does it all mean? Can any sane man give a good substantial reason? How does all this even benefit the railroads, as against the recognized idea that the development of trade along its line is the true interest of every railroad? Yet the *data* is clear and undeniable that these things are true, and that Pittsburgh is a doomed city unless relief come from some source. A law against discriminations will undoubtedly benefit our general trade, although it may not one or two important branches. An investigation would astonish the country and form an excellent basis for Congressional action.

ART CRITICISM.

Too Much Severity.

The other day while Colonel B., editor of a paper which we will call the *Bugle*, was sitting in his sanctum writing an editorial, a visitor entered. Taking a seat, he said:

"My name is Brewer; I am the painter of the allegorical picture of 'The Triumph of Truth,' on exhibition down at Yelverton's. I called, Colonel B., to make some complaint about the criticism of the work which appeared in your paper. Your critic seems to have misunderstood, somewhat, the drift of the picture. For instance, he says— Let me quote the paragraph:

"In the background to the left stands St. Augustine with one foot on a wooden Indian which is lying upon the ground. Why the artist decorated St. Augustine with a high hat and his trousers inside his boots, and why he filled the Saint's belt with navy revolvers and tomahawks has not been revealed. It strikes us as being ridiculous."

"Now, Colonel, this seems to me to be a little too harsh. That figure does not represent St. Augustine. It is merely an allegorical picture of Brute Force, and it has its foot upon Intellect—*Intellect*, mind you! and *not* a cigar store Indian. It is a likeness of Captain Kidd, and I set it back to represent the fact that Brute Force belonged to the dark ages. How in the thunder that man of yours ever got an idea that it was St. Augustine beats me."

"It is singular," said the Colonel.

"And now let me direct your attention to another paragraph. He says:

"'We were astonished to notice that while Noah's Ark goes sailing in the remote distance, there is, close to it, a cotton factory, the chimney of which is pouring out white smoke that covers the whole of the sky in the picture, while the ark seems to be trying to sail down that chimney. Now, they didn't have cotton factories in those days; the thing don't hang. The artist must have been drunk.'

"Now, Colonel, this insinuation pains me. How would you like it, if you painted a picture of the Tower of Babel, and somebody should come along and assert that it was the chimney of a cotton factory, and that the clouds with which the sky is covered was smoke? Cotton factory! Your man certainly cannot be familiar with the Scriptures; and when he talks about the Ark sailing down that chimney, he forgets that the reason why it is standing on one end is that the water is so rough as to make it pitch. You know the Bible says that Arks did pitch 'without and within.' Now, don't it?"

"I think may be it does," said the Colonel.

"But that's not the worst. I can stand that; but what do you think of a man who goes to criticising a work of art, and says: Now just listen to this:

"'On the right is a boy who has his clothes off, and has apparently been in swimming, and has been rescued by a big yellow dog just as he was about to drown. What this has to do with the Triumph of Truth we don't know, but we do know that the dog is twice as large as the boy, and that he has the boy's head in his mouth while the boy's hands are tied behind his back. Now for a boy to go in swimming with his hands tied, and for a dog to swallow his head so as to drag him out, appears to us the awfulest foolishness on earth.'"

"Colonel, you will probably be surprised to learn that your critic is here referring to a very beautiful study of a Christian martyr who has been thrown among the wild beasts of the arena, and who is engaged in being eaten by a lion. The animal is not a yellow dog, that human being has not been in swimming; and the reason that he is smaller than the lion is that I had to make him so in order to get his head into the lion's mouth. Would you have me represent the lion as large as an elephant? Would you have me paste a label on the Christian martyr to inform the public that 'This is not a boy who has been treading water with his hands tied?' Now look at the matter calmly. Is the *Bugle* encouraging art when it goes on in this manner? Blame me if I think it is."

"It certainly doesn't seem so."

"Well, then, what do you say to this? What do you think of a critic who remarks:

"'But the most extraordinary thing in the picture is the group in the foreground. An old lady with an iron coal scuttle on her head is handing some black pills to a ballet-dancer dressed in pink tights, while another woman in a ball-fitting gown stands by them brushing off the flies with the branch of a tree, with a canary bird nesting upon her shoulder and trying to sing at some small boys who are seen in the other corner of the field. What this means we have yet the remotest idea; but we do know that the ballet-dancer has on the knee-pans at the back of the joint, and that the canary bird looks more as if he wanted to eat the coal scuttle than as if he desired to sing.'"

"This is too bad. Do you know what that beautiful group really represents? You'll hardly believe it, and yet, as true as I'm sitting here, that old lady, as your idiot calls her, is Minerva, the Goddess of War, handing—not pills, mind you; pills! why, its awful—handing cannon balls to the Goddess of Love as a token that there shall be no more war. And the figure to what he considers the chemise is the Genius of Liberty holding out an olive branch with one hand, while upon her shoulder rests an American eagle screaming defiance at the enemies of his country, who are seen flee-ing in the distance. Canary bird! small boys! ballet girl! The man is crazy, sir; stark, staring mad. It is awful! And now I want you to write up an explanation for me and publish it. This kind of think exposes me to derision. It excites laughter. I can't stand it, and, by George, I won't. I'll sue you for libel. It hurts the sale of the picture."

Then the Colonel promised to make amends, and Mr. Brewer withdrew in a calmer mood.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

"Give the Boys a Chance."

Near the Washington Navy Yard a number of street gamins were collected around a drunken man, who lay snoring on his back with his mouth open, his toe protruding through the end of his torn boot, like the head of a black snake from an open clam shell. The boys amused themselves by tickling his ears with splinters. Every now and then he partially wakened, and, seizing any chip or stone which lay within his reach, threw it at his tormentors, and then, mumbling some inaudible blessing, sank back to rest.

When he was found asleep again, one ingenious youth, struck with a bright thought, pulled a strong piece of twine from his pocket, and, cautiously creeping up, made one end fast to the protruding toe without awakening the sleeper. The free end of the twine was then harnessed to the ragged half of a brick, which, with commendable caution, was placed convenient to the hand of the drowsy individual. The tickling process was now resumed, and after three or four uneasy turns and groans, the recumbent started up, seized the brick, and threw it ferociously at his retreating persecutors. He suddenly resumed the horizontal position, as if he had been struck by a charge of nitro-glycerine, but was last seen dancing frantically on one leg, clinging wildly to his toe, emitting at the same time the most agonizing yells.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Hard Luck.

Two or three women, posting letters for the early mails yesterday morning, says the *Free Press*, were talking in the Post office corridor about Dom Pedro, one of them having heard that he would stop in Detroit on his way back to the West.

"What day will he get here?" asked one.

The other couldn't say, and she sighed and went on:

"He'll probably get here Monday, and I'll have to wash that day and can't see him! All the kings and queens and circuses always get here on wash day!"

THE FRUITS OF ADVERTISING!

Or, the Doubter Convinced—A Drama in Five Acts.

I.

"Pshaw!" said the old man testily, as he smote sharply on the sidewalk with his gold-headed stick, "suppose there *is* sixty-nine columns of advertising in the *Tribune* and 2,985 advertisements. What does it prove? Why, just that there is 2,985 fools in the city; that's all. No one ever reads the advertisements. I never do, except the 'personals.'"

"But," said his interlocutor, timidly, "the advertisements are read."

"Pooh! nonsense, stuff and nonsense!" retorted the old man; "why, I'd put a half a column in the *Tribune* and nobody would ever answer the notice. Don't tell me!" and he smote again on the sidewalk.

"Well," said the interlocutor, "I'll put a five line ad. into the *Sunday Tribune*, and if you get an answer, you'll pay for it."

"I will, young man; and then you'll be convinced that nobody reads the advertisements."

II.

"Please insert this in the *Sunday Tribune*. How much will it be?" asked the young man, as, after waiting two hours in the line of advertisers in the counting-room, he at last reached the advertising clerk.

"One dollar and sixty cents, sir," affably replied the clerk. . . . In the *Sunday Tribune* next day appeared the following:

"HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A WEALTHY, middle-aged gentleman, a childless widower, wishes to engage the services of a young American widow as housekeeper. Address X, 999, *Tribune* office, or apply to-day at 2117 West Adams street."

III.

Early yesterday morning a flood-tide of young American widows rushed up West Madison street. There were from five to fifteen on each car, and the streets were black with them. . . . The old man who thought there was nothing in advertising was at breakfast, with the wife of his bosom, when there came a tremendous tug at the door-bell. Presently the servant girl entered and said: "There's a lady up stairs wants to see you, sir." "Didn't she give her name?" inquired the old man's wife, who has an aquiline nose, over which the skin is tightly drawn, and wears her hair in pigtails as big—or as small—as slate-pencils. "No, m'm," replied the servant. "What is she like?" questioned the woman, with a sharp look over her spectacles. "A young woman, m'm, dressed in black, with red hair." "O, one of the Sunday school teachers, I s'pose," said the old man, carelessly. "O, I s'pose so," replied his helpmeet, with a sniff. The bell rang again. * * * The old man interviewed one widow in the front parlor; there were four more in the back parlor, two in the hall, and seven roosting on the steps, while down the street, as far as the eye, aided by the most powerful spectacles, could reach, more young American widows could be seen. "What the vultures is, thar will the carcass be gathered together," said the old man. Then he added, reflectively, "What'n Jerusalem my happy home does all this mean?" So saying, he stepped into the back parlor, when his ears were saluted with a volley of cries as four young American widows pressed towards him: "I was here first." "She pushed me down the front steps just as I was going to ring the bell." "Her name's Jemima Stubbs, though she calls herself Elise Annabella De Courcy." "Look where the bran's leaked out of her calves." "She paints." "Them's pads." "That's a sweet widow her husband's boarding with Felton for 20¢ a day." Then the four widows pitched in for a free fight, during which, while the air was thick with false teeth, crimps, hair-pins, slander, palpitators, bustles, bran, jute switches, and things, the old man escaped, saying to his wife that it was all a horrid dream. "O, yes, a horrid dream; I'll horrid dream them," said the old man's wife.

IV.

Presently a young American widow called, but the master was not at home, and the servant showed her into the presence of the master's wife. The master's wife was at first inclined to regard her as an intruder, but when the young American widow showed her an extract from the Sunday *Tribune* she changed the current of her wrath. "The old bald-headed reprobate," she remarked; "he's wealthy," is he? Middle-aged, is he? The bald-headed old coot I'll never see 70 again; time he was thinking on worms and sextons, and golden harps, and things. 'Childless,' eh? With thirteen children alive and nine laid under the sods of the valley. I'll childless him. 'Widower,' eh? That's what he wants, is it? I'll be a lively widow. 'Young American widow,' eh?" Here, there was another ring at the bell, and seizing a fire shovel, the devoted wife sallied forth into the midst of a raging sea of young American widows, and laid them out right and left. "I'll young American widow 'em," said she reflectively, as she returned. "O, the scoundrel!"

V

The old man spent a very unpleasant day at his office (including a restaurant dinner), and about 10:15 returned home cautiously. "Who would have thought," he said, thoughtfully "that the old advertisement had so much life in it?" Quietly he stole up the front steps, noiselessly he opened the door, when a white gowned figure appeared, and a broomstick descended on his baldest spot, while a feminine voice was heard: "X 969, how's that for a middle-aged widower? O, ain't I a nice dead widow? Childless, too, ain't you? Young American widows, eh? I guess this old American wife is enough for you, you gay Lothario."

EPILOGUE.

X 999 is requested to call at the *Tribune* and get 7 bushels of letters (most of them on scented paper) to his address.—*Chicago Tribune.*

NATURE'S CENTENNIAL GARB

The Centennial Grounds Arrayed in Their Spring Vestments.

"Gar" writing from Philadelphia gives this fresh and pretty picture of one feature of the Centennial grounds:

"The Spring veil of loveliness is on every bush and bank, and clothing the tall skeletons of the wintry trees. The grass of the Centennial lawns is thick and green, and the hand of the enchanter has scattered thickly over them the little pale pink and violet flowers of the Virginia cress, and the delicate cups of the wild anemones. In patches of white down in the ravine between the Art Halls and the Horticultural, the tender wild vines are beginning to show silvery leaflets, and, hid almost among the grasses and—O, that I should be compelled to write it—the dark green blades of the wild onion, lie the star-shaped flowers which the children call the Star of Bethlehem. The maples have a glory of warm green leaves, and the white beaches of silver green, and the willows have no perceptible leaves yet, but show a shimmer of emerald green. All about the walks and on the projections of the two bridges the birds hop about cheerily, and chirp as if this was their Centennial indeed, and not ours. There are sparrows, and red-breasted robins, and finches green and yellow; and there are some gorgeous, blue-birds with flame-red edgings to their wings and tails. Perhaps the art of man has enticed them in such numbers to the vicinity of the Horticultural, and they may come to steal the seeds which Mr. Mingay has so industriously planted in the parterres. Such would be the verdict of a farmer, but for my part I can only believe that they come to swell the general joy, and to admire the magnificent display of lysicinths which will be in their full bloom and glory on opening day."

What the Governor Needs.

The Governor was pacing up and down his room the other evening, gloomily chewing a toothpick, and looking like a victim of bitter reflections, when Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer entered, and asked him, sympathetically:

"What ails you, Samuel?"

The Governor, without raising his eyes from the floor, answered in a low, mournful voice:

"William, this is the great crisis of my existence, and I now realize what it is to be without a wife."

"I see," replied Dorsheimer, tenderly, you feel alone—you want somebody to lean up against.

"That's it! that's it!" eagerly ejaculated the Governor. "Oh, William, can't you fix it for me?" It seemed to stir the very depth of his nature, for leaning his head against Friend's bosom, he gave way to an uncontrollable emotion, while William, inserting a handkerchief to protect his shirt-front, affectionately murmured:

"Samuel, I'll try."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Abroad and at Home.

Not long ago, says the Boston *Globe*, as an elderly couple were walking along Tremont street, above the Common, a lady on the opposite side tripped and fell down. The old gentleman rushed across the street, raised his hat, and offered to assist her in any possible way. His wife followed him across, at a slow pace, and witnessing his devotion to the stranger, she got mad and shook her fist at him.

"It's all right—it's all right," he whispered.

"Yes, I know it is," she hotly exclaimed. "Here's an unknown woman stubs her toe and you plough across the street to eat her up with kindness. The other day when I fell down stairs you stood at the bottom and laughed and chuckled and tickled your ribs, and wanted to know if I was practicing—for a circus."

CENTENNIAL HYMN.

"Whittier's Centennial Hymn," the music for which was written by J. K. Paine, was rehearsed for the first time Wednesday evening by the Centennial chorus, numbering now nearly nine hundred voices, to the firm regular beats of Theodore Thomas' baton. The music of the hymn, like the hymn itself, is so natural and simple in the flow of its measures that but a few repetitions were necessary before the expression, as well as the music, was fully acquired and reudered. The following are the words of the hymn:

CENTENNIAL HYMN.

Our Father's God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our hand and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here where of old, by Thy design,
The fathers spake that word of thine
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rended bolt and falling chain,
To grace our festal time from all
The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the New World greets
The Old World, thronging all its streets,
Unveiling all the triumphs won
By art or toil beneath the sun;
And unto common good ordain
The rivalship of hand and brain.

Thou who hast here in concord furled
The war flags of a gathered world,
Beneath our western skies fulfil
The Orient's mission of good will,
And, freighted with Love's golden fleece,
Send back the Argonauts of peace,

For art and labor met in truce,
For beauty made the bride of use,
We thank Thee, while withal we crave
The austere virtues strong to save,
The honor proof to place or gold,
The manhood never bought or sold!

O! make thou us, though centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong:
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous laws
And cast in some diviner mould,
Let the new cycle shame the old!

The School Question in England.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., in a recent address at an anniversary dinner in England, referred to the religious difficulty in schools as follows: "What the people wanted in this Protestant country was that their children should have instruction in the Bible, and, above all, in the great truths of Christianity, and there never was a greater mistake than to suppose that any amount of jealousy and controversy among the members of different denominations would prevent the large body of fathers and mothers in England from desiring religious education for their children; but they were also exceedingly anxious that no advantage should be taken of this need to swell the principles of one denomination and sect rather than another. He believed that the religious difficulty was one made by controversialists outside real education work, and disappeared the instant men set to work to give that kind of religious instruction in which all could unite, and which all desired for their children."

The Bridal Chamber.

He was tall and awkward, and she was short and bashful, but both wore a nervous aspect of exceeding great joy. They entered a hotel in Chicago, and after he had registered his name "and lady," he said to the clerk:

"See here, mister, me and my wife have just been spliced, and I am going to show Amanda Chicago if it takes a mule a day. Now give us one of them rooms like the Temple of Solomon, you know."

The clerk called a hall boy and said, "show this gentleman to the bridal chamber."

At this direction the tall rustic became instantly excited.

"Not by a darned sight! Ye shiny-haired, biled-shirted, dollar-breast-pinned, grinning monkey, you can't play that on me! If I am from the country, ye don't catch me and my wife sleeping in your old harness-room."

And they left the hotel.

It Couldn't be Done.

Signor Blitz had a bright little fellow on the stand to assist him in the "experiment." "Sir," said the Signor, "do you think I could put the coins which that lady holds into your coat pocket?" "No," said the boy, confidently. "Think not?" "I know you couldn't," said the little fellow, with great firmness. "Why not?" "Cause the pocket is all torn out."

A Rejected Statue.

A statue of a famous ball player, sculpt for the Centennial Exhibition, was rejected. It had four straight fingers and a sound thumb on each hand, and no more wasn't bent a particle, and no court-plaster on the ears. No wonder the fraud was not admitted!—*Norristown Herald.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
WM. J. SNODGRASS,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.
SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES M. PARKINSON,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP,
Sixth Legislative District,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d28

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

W. W. TISON,
Sealer of Weights & Measures.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
Office—41 Federal St., Allegheny City.
Box 243, Pittsburgh.
Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC
should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

The Lowest Prices. Attractive Prices!

Silks, Dress Goods.

At 75c, superior quality Black Dress Silks.
At 85, 85 and 90c, heavy Black Dress Silks.
At $1, superior Gros Grain Black Dress Silks.
At $1.12½ and $1.25, extra good Black Dress Silks.
At $1.37½ and $1.50, fine Gros Grain and Hand-spun Black Silks.
At $1.62½ to $2, extra value in Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $2 to $4.50, fine Cashmere Black Silks.
At $1, newest shades in Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 12½ and $1.25, Colored Dress Silks, special bargains.
At $1.50 to $3.50, fine Colored Dress Silks, extra value.
At 12½ to 75c, choice styles new Jap. Silks.
At 75c to $2, beautiful variety fancy Striped Silks.
At 25, 30 and 33c, extra good value in Black Alpacas.
At 37½ and 40c, Black Alpacas, worth 45 and 50c.
At 45 and 50c, very fine Black Alpacas.
At 35c, a special bargain in Black Alpacas.
At 62½ and 75c, fine pure Black Alpacas.
At 80, 87½ and $1, extra fine Black Pure Mohairs.
At 37½c, all-wool Black Twilled Serges.
At 50 and 62½c, good value in Black Cashmeres.
At 75, 80, 85 and 90c, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.
At $1 to $3, fine wool and Silk-warp Cashmeres.
At 8c, new Spring Dress Plaids, former price 12½c
At 8½c, new Caledonian Plaids for Spring.
At 12½c, Sateen Striped Alpacas, worth 18¾c.
At 15 and 18¾c, new London Plaid Suitings.
At 25c, new Lockwow Suitings.
At 12½ and 15c, Camel's Hair Spring Plaids, worth 18 and 20c.
At 18¾c to 50c, Plain and Brocaded Alpacas, colored, very cheap.
At 25, 28, 31 and 37½c, Benares and Centennial Plaids.
At 25 to 75c, new, latest shades in genuine Mohairs.
At 45, 50 and 62½c, choice line in Cashmere Plaids.
At 33 and 40c, new shades in Pongee Mohairs.
At 45 and 50c, Plain and Plaid Silk Pongees.
At 62½c and upward, choice assortment fine Dress materials.
At 75c to $1, new shades in Irish Poplins, worth $2.
At 12½, 15, 18¾ and 25c to 62½, choice styles in Black and latest shades in Colored Grenadines and Balzarines, &c., &c.

N. B.—Our "Ladies' Journal" for May, the most interesting Fashion Plates, &c., is now out, useful recipes, the latest free to any address.

Largest and Choicest Opening OF NEW SILKS AND DRESS GOODS OF THE SEASON.

MAY 1, 1876, AT B. AND B.

New Brown Dress Silks at $1.
New Myr's Green Silks at $1.12½.
One case Colored Dress Silks at $1.25, extra width and quality, surpassing in assortment and value any former offering.
Unusual value in Colored Silks at $1.50.
New Black Gros Grain Silks at $1.
New Black Dress Silks at $1.25, $1.40 and $1.50.
New "Hand-Loom" Cachemire Silks from $1.40 to $4, at lower prices than ever before sold for such qualities.
Large assortment Stripe Silks, from last season, marked down to 75c, goods that were sold for $1 and $1.40.
Choice new Stripe and Check Silks from 75c up.

160 Pieces 26-Inch New SELF-COLORED STRIPED AND PLAIN DRESS GOODS At 15c, regular 25c Goods.

NEW BROCADE CASHMERES AT 50 CENTS.

New Damasse Dress Goods At 37½c, worth 50c. Very Fine.

SILK STRIPE and PLAIN DRESS GOODS At 25c, extra cloth, as good as sold at 45c a few days since.

New All-Wool French Debeges At 37½c. The largest assortment choice

Plain Dress Goods! And best value yet offered from 25c to 50c, and up to $1 per yard.

BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS AT 6¼ CENTS.

Special bargains in 33-inch Shirting Muslins at 6½c. At 9½c, by the piece, extra bargain, 4-4 Bleached Muslins at 8, 10 and 12½c.
New Cashmere and Silk Sacques.
New Hermanie and Grenadines.
New Canopy Top Parasols.
New Silk Sun Umbrellas.

BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.

$21.97 WILL BUY
20 Yards Black Gros Grain Dress Silk

$3.69 will buy 24 inch Silk Sun Umbrellas.
19c, Colored Silk Ties for Ladies.
98c, French Embroidered Corset.
25c, Wide Hem, Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs.
29c, Extra Long Fancy Hose for Ladies.
$3.42, Fine Morocco Traveling Bags.

4 SHIRTS FOR $5,
Made of 2000 County Down Linen and Wamsutta Muslin,
(Unwashed and without buttons,) just one-half the price of the $5 shed Shirts.

Sun Umbrellas, Fans, Cashmere Net Lace Ties,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germ at Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 6, 1876.

The banks continue to do a moderate, but safe and acceptable business. The change from several days past is slight, the same general volume of business being transacted, and at about the same rates. Business in the mercantile branches of trade continues fair, but there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction pervading the business community generally—not alone here, but everywhere. Very few persons are making any money, and on the contrary many are constantly losing. The one thing that seems to have the most unfavorable effect on men's minds is that they cannot give any good reason for these hard times. They had all "expected a favorable turn in business generally" long ago, and the disappointment has made everybody feel sour and cross. In manufactures the iron men have been holding meetings for the readjustment of prices, and we understand a slight advance is in prospect. Discount rates remain unchanged. In real estate affairs continue as last reported.

We should regret to see the silver experiment abandoned at this stage, or complicated with any side issues. It is hoped that everything which will give the experiment a fair chance will be provided. All that can should be done to get into circulation as much subsidiary coin, up to $50,000,000, as possible. So long as silver remains at its present price, which makes the gold or bullion value of the subsidiary coin less than the gold value of the greenbacks, there need be no fear that the silver will not circulate.

There seems to be a good prospect that Congress will promptly authorize $10,000,000 silver change to be paid out in exchange for greenbacks in addition to the regular exchange for fractional currency.

Messrs. Scott, Jewett and King, of the Pennsylvania, Erie, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, have addressed a letter to Commodore Vanderbilt, President of the New York Central, asking for a conference with him to the rates that road, to be in harmony, should charge for eastern-bound freight. The adoption of that suggestion would tend to equalize rates, and would atonce remove the danger of the railroad war now threatened. It is understood, however, that the New York Central refuses to accede to this request, and will go on its own way this summer. The plan of procedure on the part of the New York Central Road is directly to the benefit of New York city. This plan has for its object the direct transmission of freight from west of the Mississippi to New York, and the rates at which it will be carried are the lowest that were ever adopted, even at the height of a bitter war.

Robinson Bros., Bankers, No. 78 Fourth street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1868—coupons	122¾
U.S. 6's, 1881	109¾	" 1865	117¾
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	120
" 1865	118¾	New 5 per cents	117¼
" 1865	118¾	10-40's—coupons	110½
5-20's 1867	120¾		

RAILWAYS

N. Y. Cen	104½	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	16¾	Union Pacific	64
C. C. & I. C	86	Toledo & Wabash	24
C. & A. & T. C	45	Harlem	135
St. Paul	34¾	Adams Express	103½
St. Paul	64¼	American Express	61¾
Michigan Southern	82¾	U. S.	71
Do. Central	43¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	86½
North Western	34¾	Quicksilver	20
Do. Pref	56¾	Fort Wayne	102¾
Rock Island ex. div	104	Hannibal & St. Joe	14¾
Pacific Mail	19¾	Terre Haute	12½
Western Union	79¾	Iron Mountain	19

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

N. Penn.	8½	Com. Trans'n	47¾
Reading (B)	44¾	Empire Do (A)	32
Reading (C. & I.)	35¾	A., V., R. & T.	36
Oil Creek (B)	44¾	A., V., R. & T.	17
Lehigh Valley (A)	—	North Pacific bonds	—

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Wm. Ward, April 22, 1876; Interest of Evan Evans, in lot on Locust street, 81x18 ward, city. Consideration.....$165

Same to same, April 22, 1876; Interest of I. Dauner in a Forty-fifth street, Seventh ward, city. Consideration.....$200

Samuel Logan et ux. to John Hays, April 27, 1876; lot on Ellsworth street, Twelfth ward, city. Consideration.....$18,000

John Bowden et ux. to Christian Herring, April 24, 1876; lot on Harriet street, Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Consideration needs. The Allentown Iron Co. to James B. D. Mood, May 1, 1876; 7 lots lots on Valley street, Verona. Consideration.....$1,000

Samuel B. Harper et ux. to Samuel Floyd, April 29, 1876; lot on Orchard street, Kilbuck tow nship. Consideration.....$6,480

NEW YORK, May 5, 1876.

Money closed easy at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 6@7. The customs receipts were $284,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $861,000. The clearings were $6,000,000. Sterling was firm at 483½@480. The specie engagements for to-morrow's steamer amount to $1,230,000 gold coin. Gold: 112¾@112¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 2%. Loans were also made on Government closed steady and a fraction lower in some cases than at the opening. Railroad bonds were quiet. Michigan Central bonds were firm and State securities are steady. There was great depression on the Stock Exchange early in the day, and the fluctuations were unusually violent in Michigan Central, which declined 4¾ per cent. Lake Shore 1 per cent. A 5 per cent. common list and preferred 1¾. Western Union was exceptionally firm. After midday the market was irregular, but in the main somewhat firmer, and in the latter part of the last hour prices advanced ¼@¾ per cent., the latter Lake Shore and Michigan Central. Western Union also advanced 1 per cent. on a report of increased earnings. In the last half hour prices of the advance was lost and the market closed feverish. The transactions aggregated 202,000 shares, of which 30,000 Pacific Mail, 44,000 Western Union, 16,000 St. Paule, 11,000 Erie, 77,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohios, and 34,000 Michigan Central.

Government securities.—United States coupons 1881, 122¾; 5-20s of '65, 114¾; do '65 new, 118¾; do of '67, 120¾; do of '68, 122¾; 10-40s, 110½; currency 6s, 125.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 43; do new, 40¾; Virginia new, 31; do old, 30; North Carolina 6s, 108¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 64½; Quicksilver, 15; do preferred, 26; Pacific Mail, 19¾; Marinposa, 7; do preferred, 7¾; Adams Express, 103; Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, 86½; American Express, 62; United States Express, 70; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 16¾; do preferred, 19; Harlem, 135; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 43¾; Panama, 29; Union Pacific, 64¾; Lake Shore, 76; Illinois Central, 86; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94; Northwestern common, 39½; do preferred, 84½; C. C. C. & I., 46; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 14¾; do preferred, 32; Chicago & Alton, 96½; do preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Joliet & Lackawanna, 107; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 17¾; Missouri Pacific, 113; A. & P. preferred, 102¾; Indiana Central, 45¾; Burlington & Quincy, 175½; Hannibal & St. Jos, 14¾; Central Pacific bonds, 108¾; Union do, 104¾; Union Pacific Land Grant, 109¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund Bonds, 91¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY May 5, 1876.

The produce and grain markets continue dull, and with a few exceptions values for the leading staples have a declining tendency. There is a fair degree of activity in Groceries, and Coffee is firm; we can also report a steady demand for the hog products, but prices are weak and drooping. The most noticeable event during the past few days has been the sharp decline in Hogs, and this has not been without its effect in weakening the products.

APPLES—The market for Green Apples continues very dull, and they will soon be out of season —selling at $3@4 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50c ₱ gall.

BUTTER—Is coming forward freely, and the market is weak, with a drooping tendency. Sales prime to choice dairy at 25@27c; and medium to good at 20@22c.

BEANS—Selling at $1,10@1,12½ ₱ bu. for prime navies to the trade, and $1,20@1,25 in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—New Cheese is quoted at 11¾@12c for prime. The stock of old is almost exhausted; prime old New York, 14¾@15c.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, but there is not much inquiry, prices, however, are fully maintained; $7@8 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Is more inquired for, and the stocks are being rapidly reduced. We quote choice N. Y. State Apples at 10@10½c ₱ lb; prime, 9¾@10; Peaches, 11¾@12½c for prime halves. Blackberries, 12½c. Pitted Cherries, 22@23c. Raspberries, 30@35c.

EGGS—The market continues overstock and dull, and we now give 12c as the ruling price, although some of our commission men are still holding at 14.

FLOUR—The market continues fairly active, but presents no new or important features. We quote: Spring wheat flours, $6,25@5,50 for fair to good, and $6,75 for choice; Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50@6; ambers, 7,25@7,50; fancy white wheat and patent process, $8,75@8,50. Rye Flour, 4,75@5.

GRAIN—There is a fair local milling demand for good sound Wheat and with light receipts and offerings, prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red at $1,36@1,38; do Michigan white, $1,42@1,45. Low grades are not wanted, hard to sell at any price. The Corn market continues quiet and unchanged. Penna. and Ohio mixed, 39@41; do white, 42@43c; prime western white, 44c. Corn, under the influence of increased offerings and a diminished demand, is weaker; Shelled, free in elevator, 34@35c; on wharf and track, 35@38 cts, according to quality. Rye is quiet and unchanged, 80@82c.

GROCERIES—There is a fair business, but no change to note in values. During the past few days the tendency to weakness and decline in Coffee has been checked by the more favorable advices from Rio, and our latest reports from the seaboard markets are firm in tone, and indicate that quotations are being well sustained. Sugars and Molasses continue in fair demand, but unchanged.

RICE.			
Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5¼@5¾
STARCH.			
Choice	6½ @7c	Fair	5½ @5¾
Prime	6c @6½	Dark	4½ @5c
MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	45	N.O. strictly prime	42
Fair	40	Demarara	40@55
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12¼	Standard B	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	9¾@ 9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¾@ 9
Standard A	10¾		
TEAS.			
Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	80 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75
COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	23¾	R. Rio, ft pkgs	27
Prime Rio	23¾@23	R. Rio, loose	24½
Good Rio	20¾@21¾	Roasted Java	33
Old Gov. Java	34		

HOMINY—Quotable at $4,75@4 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Dated is coming forward a little more freely, and the market is easier but not quotably lower. No. 1 Timothy, $18@18 ₱ ton, and No. 2 do., $16@17. Loose from country wagons $17@22, according to quality and condition.

MILL FEED—Continues quiet, with a supply fully equal to present requirements; no recent change in prices. Bran, $13@14 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quoted at $1,20@1,25 in gallon jugs, and $1@1,10 in kegs and bbls. Maple Sugar 10@11.

ONIONS—In good supply and dull; selling at $1 at 50 ₱ bbl. Onion Sets exceedingly dull; considerable stock on the market, and little or no demand.

POTATOES—It is almost impossible to dispose of a carload to one buyer. Selling, in a small way, at 30@35c ₱ bu.

PROVISIONS—We can report a very fair demand, but prices continue weak, and the general outlook at the present writing points to a still further shrinkage in prices.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14½	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14¼
Shoulders, S. C.	10¾	Do, half barrels	14¾
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14¾	Do, buckets	15¾
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, end	13	Lard Ref'd for summer use	in tres 14¾
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	6¾	Do	5 bbls 15
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do	bkts 15½
Rib Sides	13	Do, 3 lb caddies	17
Short Rib Sides	13¼	Do, 5 lb do	17
Clear Sides	13¾	Do, 5 lb do	17
Mess Pork, per bbl	$22,25	Do, 5 lb do	16¾
Short Cut	23,25	Sausage	8

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in light supply, but there is not much call for it; quotable at $10,a16,50 ₱ bu. Timothy Seed unchanged, best farm; $2,75@3,00.

TALLOW—Steady at 5@5¼ ₱ lb for prime country rendered, and 3¾@4 for choice city rendered.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 5, 1876.

Pittsburgh.

PIG IRON—There is a continued steady consumptive demand, and the market for good standard brands is very firm; some of the brokers, we understand, have been instructed by their principals to hold their iron at an advance of from 50c to $1 ₱ ton, and some sales have been made at $22¾, 4 mos. Manufacturers may be fairly given at $22@23, 4 mos, whereas until within the past two weeks $22 was regarded as the top of the market. Foundry grades are also firmer, and some popular charcoal brands—in light supply—are held at an advance of $1@1,50 ₱ ton, notwithstanding the general feeling is [illegible] however, of either mill or foundry, is dull as the inquiry is chiefly for the best brands, hence while the latter, as already stated, is held with great firmness, the former is weak and neglected. Following sales were reported:

COKE.

20 tons No. 1 Foundry	$23 40 4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	23 50 4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

50 tons Gray Forge	Private
50 tons White	18 50 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	19 00 cash
10 tons Silvery	19 00 cash
10 tons Mixed	18 00 cash

CHARCOAL—SWELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

50 tons Gray Forge	21 50 4 mos
50 tons Gray Forge	22 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	21 00 cash
100 tons Gray Forge	21 00 cash
1,000 tons Gray Forge	$21 00 cash 22 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	21 00 cash

CHARCOAL.

85 tons No. 1 2 and 3 Foundry H R	private
100 tons No 2 Foundry H R	23 50 4 mos
50 tons No 2 H R Foundry	23 50 4 mos
40 tons No. 2 Foundry H R	23 50 4 mos

MANUFACTURERS' IRON—Western Iron Association held its regular monthly meeting here this week; the main object of the meeting, we understand, was to take some action, if possible, in regard to the equalization of railroad freights. This is a most important matter, and one which, in consequence of so many conflicting interests, will be hard to arrange satisfactorily, but according to the old saying "where there is a will there is a way." Trade is generally reported fair, and prices firmly maintained on a basis of 2,35, 60 days."

NAILS—The Nail market has not varied much since the date of our last report. The recent advance has, as it was expected it would, curtailed the demand, but once buyers become more fully convinced that the manufacturers are determined to adhere to their card, they will soon commence to order more freely. Prices firm. We continue to quote at $2,85, 60 days, for less than 200 kegs, and 10c ₱ keg off for 200 keg lots and upward.

HORSE SHOES—Trade is quiet, as it nearly always is at this particular time, but prices are fully sustained. Shoenberger & Co. quote at 4¾c per lb. cash for Juniata Horse Shoes, and 4¾c, cash for Mule Shoes.

SCRAP—There is rather more doing in Scrap Iron, and possibly the market is firmer, but prices remain unchanged; No. 1 Wrought Scrap is quotable at $21a 25, cash, delivered.

NEW YORK.

American Pig—There is no change whatever to report in the condition of the market. The quotations of the companies varies from $22a23 for No. 1 Foundry, and no large sales have been made public, transactions having been confined to small lots for buyers present needs. The Allentown Iron Company have blown out one of their furnaces. We continue our quotations as before, viz: No. 1 Foundry, $?a22; No. 2 Foundry, $20a21; Gray Forge, $19a20.

Forge Pig—Arrivals are still going into consumption about as fast as they come in. We quote Coltness, $21; Glengarnock, $20; Gartsherrie, $21; Eglinton, $23a23-50.

Rails—There is nothing of special interest to report in the Rail market. Prices continue as before quoted, $66@65, at mill, according to quality and location. One thousand tons English 56 lb. Iron Rails sold for export from this port on private terms.

Old Rails—We hear of old Rails being exchanged for new, but cannot learn of any regular sales, although Steel Rails are selling. We hear of others being offered at $22. We quote $22a23.

Scrap—The market is perhaps as bare of stock as it has ever been, but there is little demand, and prices do not as yet seem to be affected by the scarcity. We note the sale of 1,000 tons No. 1 Wrought at $23, here. We quote $23a30.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig Iron—The demand during the week has been very light. Holders manifest a little more firmness, and are not disposed to sell unless at full prices. T. Horace Brown, agent for the Juniata Valley Iron Company, has sold their product of Basic Pig for balance of year, at $22 here. $22 is given as a quotation for No. 1 Foundry, but we have no knowledge of actual business at that price, and sales are chiefly at about $21. No. 2 and Gray Forge irons are scarce and firm. We quote No. 1 Foundry, $?,?a?; No. 2 Foundry, $20-50 to $21-50; Gray Forge, $19 50 to $22, and Mottled, $18 to $19.

Blooms—Prices are unchanged, and the demand is moderate, as follows: Charcoal Scrap Blooms, $47; Charcoal Ore, do, $41 to 42; Charcoal Billets, $50 for superior quality, from $60 to 62; and Bars for converting into steel, made of best grade Champlain Iron, $75.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 5, 1875.

The market for Crude was dull and weak, and as compared with yesterday, prices have still further declined. The bears, it would appear, are again in the ascendency, and once they have succeeded in covering their short sales, we may look for a turn upward. United, 1,73¾; Union, 1,70; Conduit, 1,75; immediate shipment, 1,71,92½. Refined also weak and lower; our latest advices quoted at 13¾@13¾, delivered in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 10¾ was the best bid on cars here; however, so far as we could learn, there were no sellers at quoted rates. As before noted in these columns, another shipment to Richmond will be started between this and Monday.

The Farrel market continues quiet but unchanged; countries, $1,15; city make, $1,20 bid and $1,25 asked.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST, VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
W. P. Logan & Co	W. P. Logan & Co	150
Livingston Bros	Warden, F. & Co	200
J. A. McKee & Son	Warden, F. & Co	198
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	94
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co	53
Total		695

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard O. Co	Warden, F. & Co	567
Brilliant Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co. do	306
Liberty Oil Co	Warden F. & Co. do	358
Crystal Oil Co	Tate, M & Co do	120
Total		1,340

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S. Crump	Chittenden & Co	80
Robinson	National Co	80
Total		160

The California Spring Wool Clip.

Sheep-shearing has now fairly commenced on the Pacific Coast, and the receipts at San Francisco from March 1st to April 15th foot up 14,876 bales, or 1,597 more than the total for the corresponding time last year. The *San Francisco Bulletin* has the following relative to the coming clip and the condition of the market at the present time: "The clip will probably be as large as last year, but the condition is not as good. The heavy rains in the Southern counties produce an unusual quantity of mud, and the fleeces are largely filled with the same. The market for spring wools opened about the 1st instant at 17@18c for free grades. Probably from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 lbs has been sold this month to the present writing, all the way from 12c to 19c for burry to choice clean long staple. A very good grade of wool is being sold as low as 15a 16c. Prices are unsatisfactory." As regards sales in Australian markets for American account, the same journal says that thus far the total embraces 220 bales at Sydney and 5,000 bales at Melbourne, against 20 300 bales for the same time last year. The total shipments from Australia to San Francisco to the above date were 99,000 bales, against 84,100 bales for the same time in 1874-5.

Fearful Dullness in California.

Business in California is not good. The *Alta California* of April 27 says: Dullness to an unusual degree has pervaded trade circles during the week under review. Scarcely a transaction worthy of note has come to the surface, and 'dull, fearfully dull,' is heard on every hand. The semi-monthly mercantile collections will be made on Friday, and this fact exerts an appreciable influence on business, tending to further restrict its operations until the financial ordeal shall have been bridged over. The quietude of trade which has been so strikingly apparent may be largely due to a general desire to keep within easy limits, merchants exercising caution at a period when their interests most need careful watching.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 5, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring 98¾@98¾c spot; $1,00¾ seller June; $1,02 seller Jul; No. 3 85¾c. Corn quiet; 40¾@40¾c spot; 45¾c bid seller June; rejected 40¾c. Oats fairly active, and prices advanced; No. 2 30¼@30½c spot; 30¾c seller June. Barley and Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork generally unchanged; some sales rather lower at $20,90@21 spot; $21,05@21,07½; seller June; $21,25@21,30; seller July; $21,75@ 21,80. Lard quiet and steady; $12,40@12,45 spot; $12,37½ seller June. Bulk meats quiet and firm; 7¾, 7¾@7½c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1,07.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Flour: receipts 11,000 barrels; a moderate business is doing for export and home trade use; superfine western and State $4,10 @4,50; common to good $4,90@5,20; good to choice $5,25@5,70; white wheat extra $5,75@7,75; extra Ohio $4,90@7; St. Louis $5,20@8. Rye flour steady. Corn meal quiet. Wheat: receipts 31,000 bush; no grade 85c; No. 1 spring $1,10; Minnesota spring $1,31; No. 2 Chicago nominally $1,15@1,19; Rye little more active, but unchanged. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn good; receipts 86,000 bush; mixed and low grade 50c; good 51@52c; white 54@55c; market active; receipts 23,000 bush; western mixed and State 57@58c. Hay and Hops quiet. Coffee firm; jobbing at 16¾@19¼c. Sugar firm. Molasses firm. Rice quiet. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 8@ 8¼c; refined 13¾c; cases 17¾@21c. Turpentine quiet at 37c. Rosin quiet at $1,70@1,75. Pork steady at $21,00@21,80. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; long clear vanished; city do 12¾c. Lard a shade easier at $12,30 May; $12,35 June; $12,92½@ 13 July. Butter quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cheese: demand fair and prices firm; 12½@12c. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1,11¾.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Flour dull; extra $4,25@4,75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6,25@6,50. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red $1,50; amber $1,32@1,34. Rye 87c. Corn steady; yellow 51@52c. Oats neglected; white 46@51c; Ohio 44@ 46c. Whisky: $1,12. Clover seed 16@17½c. Petroleum dull and nominal. Butter steady; western extras 29@30c; firsts 28@29c. Cheese: demand fair and market firm at 12@12¼c. Eggs unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Cotton dull at 12c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1,12@ 1,27. Corn dull at 46@46c. Oats steady and firm at 30@34c. Rye quiet at 72@74c. Barley firm and unchanged. Pork easier; sales at $21. Lard: demand fair and market firm; steam $12,20; kettle $12 87½@13. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 8c; clear rib 11c; clear 11¾@11¾c. Bacon firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet and firm at $1,07.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine $3,75@4,00; treble $4,10@5,00. Corn quiet; 57c. Oats firm at 40@41c. Hay steady; choice $23. Lard dull at 13¼@13½c; keg 14c. Bulk meats weaker; 8¾, 12@12½c. Bacon: 9¾, 13¾@13¾c. Molasses quiet; common to prime re-boiled 35@50c. Rice in good demand; common to prime Louisiana 4¼@6¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat closed strong; No. 1 $1,10; hard $1,11¾; No. 2 do $1,02¾; No. 3 91c. Corn quiet; No. 2 46c. Oats shade easier; No. 2 31½c. Barley higher; No 2 spring 84c; No. 2 80c. Rye higher; No. 2 67c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; No. 1 white Michigan $1,38; extra white Michigan $1,38; amber $1,32; No. 2 red $1,11¾; rejected red 89c. Corn firm; high mixed 54c; seller May 53¾c; seller June 54½c. Kansas 51¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 held at 34c; Michigan 35c; rejected 32c.

Boston.

BOSTON, May 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. $4,00@4,50 medium to choice winter extra $4,50@ 5,00; choice do $5,00@5,50. Minnesota extra family $7,00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $4,75@ 7,25; fancy Minnesota $7,25@8,75. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 62@63c. Oats dull; mixed and No. 2 white 44@46c; rejected 42@44c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—Cotton dull at 11¾c. Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at 75. Bulk: meats 8, 11¾; 11¾@11¾c. Bacon: 9, 13¼@13¾c. Lard dull at 14@15c. Whisky quiet at $1,07.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 5.—Cotton quiet at 11¾c; sales of 600 bales; receipts 625 bales; shipments 620 bales. Flour, Grain and Provisions dull and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 5.—Petroleum firm at 10¾c for S. W. 110 test; 12¾c for P. W. 150 test; car lots 11½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 5.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,40. Corn firm at 64c. Barley No. 2 Canada 95¾c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Beeves: receipts 1,150 head, making 4,850 for four days, against 4,700 the same time last week; quality fair to prime; demand good enough to take all stock at the advance strong 5c noted yesterday, live weight, and a few extra sales 11¾@11¾c; the range was 9¾@11¾c. Sheep: receipts 1,750 head, making 9,350 for four days, against 8,200 the same time last week; market quiet and unchanged. Swine: receipts 3,670, making 12,580 for four days, against 10,150 the same time last week; market active, prices steady; 1 car common Ohio hogs, 129 lbs., alive, $7,50.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Cattle: receipts 4,000 head; market active and a shade higher; fair to good stockers $3,75@4,25; common to good butchers $4,25@4,75; shipping $4,25@5,00; fancy $5,25; sales mostly at $4,25@5; shipments 3,800 head. Hogs: receipts 13,000 head; market active and a shade firmer; light $7,00@7,10; mixed packers $7,05@7,05; shipping $7,10@7,25; Philadelphia $7,40@7,50; shipments 6,000 head. Sheep: receipts small; scarce and a shade higher; sales at $5,75@6,75.

BUFFALO, May 5.—Cattle: receipts 1,054 head; total for the week 3,354; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; 40 cars held for shipment to-morrow. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,000 head; total for the week 10,200; market quiet; sales of 1,000 at prices a shade off. Hogs: receipts 2,200 head; total for the week 14,800 head; market slow; Yorkers $7,40@7,50; heavy $7,50@7,75; stock pigs $7,00@7,62½.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Hogs dull; fair to good light $6,50@7,00; fair to good heavy $7,10@7,35.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 5.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 2,000 head.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Wool dull and prices nominal; supply light; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia X and above 42@43c; XX and medium 44@46c; coarse 40@42c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 39@42c; medium 43@45c; coarse 39@40c; combing washed 52@56c; do unwashed 46@49c; Canada combing 60c; fine unwashed 35@36c; medium unwashed 40@42c; coarse 33@35c; tub washed 40@47c; extra and merino pulled 34@36c; No. 1 and super pulled 32@37c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Business continues quiet with commission houses and importers. Foreign goods are dull and pressed for sale at auction. Cotton goods are sluggish. The stock of Atlantic Prints and ginghams was cleared out by a jobbing house, and these goods are selling low. Prints are quiet. American light fancies are reduced to 5¾c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Cotton dull at 12¾c; futures closed weak; May 12⅞@12 17-32c; June 12⅛@12 25-32c; July 12 21-32@12c; August 12⅛@ 11 13-32c; September 11 1-16@11 3-32c.

The Texas Wheat Crop.

It is estimated that the acreage of land to be devoted to the cultivation of wheat in Texas this year will be nearly if not quite double what it was in 1875. Indeed, the Denison *News* is so sanguine of this fact that it already goes so far as to give 12,000,000 bushels as the probable yield during the ensuing year. The growth of wheat-raising in this State during the past few years is truly remarkable. In 1874 there was not a sufficient quantity raised to supply the local consumption; in the following year about 8,000,000 bushels were raised, leaving 4,000,000 for export, and now 12,000,000 is placed as the yield for 1876. By the resident farmers the yield is estimated at 20 bushels per acre, and in some districts the yield runs as high as 40 bushels.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, Ft. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—3 cars flour, Shuster & Co; 2 do, Atkins Bros; 3 do, T. C. Jenkins; 6 do hams, R. Owens & Co; 1 do spelter, Rea & Co; 50 bbls rosin, Graham & Munhall & Co; 50 bgs t seed, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 25 bxs crackers, Kramer & V; 145 ¾ bbls fish, W. Cooper & Co; 2 cars hay, Bennett, A & Co; 1 car flour, D. Wallace; 1 do, Roberts & S; 1 do, P Fransman; 1 do, corn, Tim Hanlin; 1 do, do, oats, Lang; 1 do, 1 do, Jas. Gubben; 1 do, 2 do, Mis. Malone; 1 do, 1 do, T. Creed; 1 do, 1½ do, M. Flynn; 1 do, 2 do, H. Gerwig & Son; 1 do, do, G. W. Yard & Bro; 1 do 1 do, T. McCourt; 1 do, 1 do, G. Wright; 1 do, 1 do, J. Arvil; 1 do, 2 do, A. H. Reismyer; 2 do, 3 do, W. McCallister; 1 do, 3 do, A. Schueman; 1 do, 1 do, H. Koverman; 1 do, 1 do, C. W. Roberts; 1 do, 2 do, Young & Co; 1 do, 2 do, 4 do, H. O'Donnell; 1 do 2 do, J. McPike; 1 do, 2 do, G. Carlisle.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 box toys, Pgh. Toy Co; 3 bbls potatoes, J. E. Park; 2 bbls eggs, Voigt, M. & Co; 3 do, S Glass; 2 bdls hides, A. Hahner; 4 b bides, 2 bdls s do, 1 bl tallow, E. J. Vogle; 2 do eggs, 1 box boans, 1 tub butter, J. D. Loh & Co; 1 do, C. Atwell & Co; 10 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 5 bales b corn, R. Dickey & Co; 23 bxs s pkgs, Stewart, E. & Co; 3 bags sumac, G Kahn; 40 bxs chimnies, 15 trcs do, Jas. Lindsay & Co; 10 ¾ bxs tobacco, 40 cads do, Watt L. & Co; 25 bbls whisky, J. Littell; 1 trcs bacon, 3 bbls bacon, J. A. Renshaw & Co; 5 rockers, 5 chairs Edmundson & Son; 3 hhds tobacco, Mail & Gyl; 4 bbls do, Elwood & McC; 10 sks paper, McCullough & S; 80 bbls flour, F. W. Jenkins & Bro; 1 car b hay, J. Hinkel; 15 trcs hames, T. C. Jenkins; 2 do, J. L. Dunseath Col; 12 bbls s iron, Singer, N. & Co; 10 cases eggs, D. Lindsey & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car flour and feed, Oakey, H. & Co; 1 car lumber Heath & S; 1 do, Patterson & Son; 25 pkgs tobacco, T. J. Wallace; 10 cases c goods, D. M. Jenkins; 5 bxs s cases, — Pollard; 3 bbls eggs; 1 box b utter, Means, B. & Co; 5 bxs s ware, McK on Bro; 1 bx soap, R. H. Palmer; 2 bbls bacon, 9 tubs lard, J. J. Pettit & Co; 22 sks oats, J. Graham; 24 bdls paper, P. Duff & Son; 4 bxs mdse, Union Glass Co; 4 bbls o meal, McIntire & B; 35 cases matches, A. Wallace; 100 do, T. C. Jenkins; 5 ½ s ware, mdse, Lusebie Bro; 20 bxs cheese, Head, C. & Co; 23 do, of bacon, butter, 8 sks potatoes, Voigt, M. & Co; 2 cks ware, M. W. Sackett & Co; 1 car lumber, Baldinger & Co; 5 bbls oil, J. M. Hebron & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 gr lime, Holmes & Co; 1 do, White & Co; 2 bbls oil, S. Bradley & Son; 2 do eggs, S. Robertson; 9 do, 5 do butter, J Biehm; 2 do, 1 do eggs, J. Saunders; 1 do, 4 pkgs butter, S. tube cheese, I. Cosb; 45 pkgs eggs, 4 do butter, H Long; 3 do, 1 do eggs, J. Hinrick; 38 sks corn, J. A. Stewart; 1 bbl eggs, 1 do butter, C F Bauman; 1 do, 1 box eggs, E. Carson; 2 do, Ward & A; 4 do, 2 do butter, Mrs. F. Gilbert; 1 bbl eggs, Rockfield & N; 1 do, J. Lockhart; 3 do, J. Wilkins; 12 sacks rags, McCullough & S; 2 cars corn, W. J. Mock; 1 do corn, Gackenheimer & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—2 cars wheat, Marshall, K. & Co; 2 do, Metleny & S; 10 do barley, Spence, McK & Co; 2 do corn, D. G. Stewart & Co; 1 do, Hack & S; 1 do oats, S. B. Floyd & Co; 1 do, L. G. Grafe Co; 1 do, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 1 do oats, Elwood & McC.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A.M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising, followed by falling barometer, variable winds, shifting to warmer southerly, increasing cloudiness, and succeeded by rain.

FIRES YESTERDAY.

An Oil Still at Wormser & Meyers' Refinery Destroyed Last Night—Loss $6,000.

About three o'clock yesterday morning a stable in St. Mary's Cemetery, out Penn avenue, was destoyed by fire. It had made such progress that when the engines arrived extinguishment was out of the question. A horse belonging to the Cemetery company perished in the flames.

The explosion of a lamp in the dwelling of John Gotthard, at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Penn avenue, caused the alarm of fire about twenty-five minutes past nine o'clock last night from box 63. The only damage done was the destruction of a quantity of bedding and the carpet on the floor.

Twenty-five minutes later, or at ten minutes of ten o'clock, an alarm was turned in from box 67, at the corner of Penn avenue and Thirty-second street. It was occasioned by the explosion of an oil still at the refinery of Wormser, Meyers & Co. The contents were wholly consumed, causing a loss of between $5,000 and $6,000, against which there was a partial insurance. Robert Lindsay, watchman at the refinery, was very badly burned in his efforts to prevent destruction. At three o'clock this morning the fire was still burning.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

At the matinee this afternoon Miss Coombs appears as *Julia* in "The Hunchback," and this evening as *Lady Gay Spanker* in "London Assurance." Owing to the sickness of Mr. Ellis, "The Unequal Match" was reproduced last night instead of the bill previously advertised.

Academy of Music.

The matinee this afternoon will be a benefit to Little Nell, the *Topsy* in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Miss Jennie Foster's, *Ophelia*, benefit will be to-night.

Infant Class Entertainment.

On Monday evening an infant class entertainment will be given at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, on Sixth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, for the benefit of the Sabbath school library. The price of admission is twenty-five cents.

Forepaugh's Show.

Performances will be given at Forepaugh's show, in Union Park, Allegheny, this afternoon and evening.

Church Concert.

A concert is announced for next Wednesday evening at St. Cyprian's Episcopal church, No. 32 Wylie avenue, for the benefit of the church.

Got Your Dividends.

There are but few banks able to declare more than a yearly dividend of ten per cent., while daily dividends of twenty per cent. are declared on every dollar deposited in the Boot and Shoe Store of R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny. Boots and Shoes of every conceivable style and quality, and made to suit nearly every conceivable shape of foot, however askward, clumsy or uncouth may be its natural figure. To neglect the feet is to neglect life and health, and to buy from Taggart is to save money.

THE WAR PAINT ON AGAIN.

The Sweetzer Committee Recommend a Reduction in the Pay of Policemen and Firemen.

The Retrenchment and Reform Committee met last evening in the City Clerk's office, Mr. Foley in the chair. He stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the matter of a reduction in the salaries of policemen and firemen. Considerable discussion was had on the question, Mr. Thomson taking a firm stand against any reduction.

Mr. Shipton said it had been alleged that both the fire and police forces embrace many good mechanics, but he asserted that there are but few mechanics now getting a greater yearly sum than $700. Next year a reduction will ascend for a reduction of taxation, but unless Councils stop voting $180,000 per annum for police expenses, &c., the taxes could not be further reduced.

Mr. Foley thought there had been too much lobbying among Councilmen by the parties interested against the ordinances last year. Many members went so far as to vote on the matter, and the ordinances never came to a fair vote.

Mr. Thomson said that the appropriations had already been made in view of the present salaries, and that nothing would be saved by reducing them now. The people, he thought, were opposed to any decrease in the wages of labor.

Mr. Foley said that men who made $5 and $5.50 per day when policemen received $3 per day, now cannot make $3, and are anxious to get $2.25 a policeman.

It was finally decided, on motion of Mr. Shipton, to prepare and report to Councils affirmatively ordinances cutting down the pay of the Police and Fire Departments to a maximum as fixed by Select Council bill No. 691 and Common Council bill No. 590, both of the series of 1875. The ordinance applicable to the Fire Department reads a reduction of from ten to twenty per cent., and fixes the salaries at the following figures: Chief Engineer, $1,300 per annum; Assistant Chief, $1,100; foremen, $900; engineers, $780; drivers, $780; firemen, $730; secretary, $780; storekeeper, $900; superintendent of telegraph, $1,200 operators, $900; repairman, $900. The pay of the policemen is fixed at the following rates: Chief of Police, $1,300 per annum; Captain, $2.50 per day; Lieutenants, $2.25; detectives, $2.25; patrolmen, $2.00; lamp washers, $1.50. The reduction is twenty-five cents a day on the salary of all below the grade of Chief.

On the motion to affirmatively recommend to Councils Messrs. Foley, Shipton, J. K. P. Duff and Nathan voted yea, and Mr. Thomson nay. Mr. Foley hoped that the committee would be a unit in pressing the passage of the ordinances, but Mr. Thomson said that he would strenuously oppose their passage.

THE BRAZILIAN EMPEROR.

His Arrival in the City this Morning—A Very Brief Stay—No Slips by to the Obsequious City—No Reception, Thank You—The Disappointed Worshipers of Royalty.

Yesterday the city papers contained telegrams from Chicago announcing that His Royal Highness, Dom Pedro d'Alcantara, Emperor of Brazil, had left that place in the morning for Pittsburgh and Oil City. As a consequence public expectation was on the qui vive, and frequent references to the arrival of the Emperor, who has shown himself to be so much of a man, and a gentleman in his persistent refusal to yield to the demands of the snobbish foreign element that exists in this republican nation to that extent that a true American blushes at its manifold manifestations, could be heard on every side. The exact time of this arrival, however, could not be ascertained, except by a few initiated ones, hence the crowd of curious ones, great mortals and receptionists at the Union Depot upon his arrival, was not as large as it would otherwise have been. Besides, although in addition the exact time was not known, most persons knew it would be after midnight, and that operated decidedly to a large turnout.

A GAZETTE reporter learned about midnight that the Emperor would reach the city over the Fort Wayne road at 2:22 this morning. Knowing his duty to the anxious multitude who will eagerly peruse the columns of this paper this morning, he was at the Union Depot promptly on time, to gather the facts in regard to the mighty event. At about the exact schedule time the train, weighty with its unaccustomed load, slowly steamed into the depot. With perfect unanimity of impulse the privileged ones, to whom the insentient gates had swung back at their "Open Sesame," stepped to the front to gaze with earnest eyes upon the car, within whose hid den recess the Emperor was stretched upon his couch, wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, and the usual amount of nocturnal covering.

The reporter knew, however, what many of those present did not, viz., that the Emperor had no intention of leaving his car then. Previous to his arrival arrangements had been made for the continuance of his trip to Oil City without delay, and a special engine was all ready to attach to his car immediately upon the arrival of the train. The programme was carried out without unnecessary delay, and in a few minutes the special engine and palace car were rattling on their way to the oleaginous regions. The number of blank faces around and the expressions of disgust from the uninitiated can be readily imagined. The general impression among all, however, was that the action of the Emperor savored very much of giving Oil City the cream and Pittsburgh the skim milk.

The programme of the Emperor and party is to examine Oil City and vicinity this forenoon, and return to Pittsburgh this afternoon, reaching the city about three o'clock. How long he intends to remain is not known, but if he wishes to see anything here, he will certainly stay longer than he did at Chicago, which city he reached yesterday morning, made a flying visit to the "crib" in the lake that supplies the city with water, and left for this city at nine o'clock, A. M. It is said that it is his intention to remain here over the Sabbath and Monday, but this is only suppositional.

Buy the Black Hills out and out, a new cake sold by all grocers, contains no starch, and is found in many of the best of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

Beautiful Styles of Hats—The Lowest Prices in the Two Cities.

The beautiful styles of spring hats that are now on exhibition on the counters and shelves of the Hat House of Harry McGregor, No. 46 Federal street, Allegheny, are admired by all who see them.

J. G. Templeton, Dentist, 299 Penn st.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

J. H. BALDWIN, ESQ., will lead the Sunday School Teachers' Meeting at noon to-day at the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

REV. REESE F. MURRAY will preach tomorrow morning in the Presbyterian Mission church at Woods Run.

S. A. TAGGART will conduct a young men's meeting this evening at 7:45 o'clock at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.

REV. DR. PEARSON delivers the annual oration before the literary societies of Monongahela College at next commencement.

TO-MORROW evening at 7¼ o'clock a sermon will be preached at the Central R. P. Church, Allegheny, by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Sproull.

IN the last eighteen months 143,000 copies of the new Presbyterian Hymnal have been sold. This is convincing evidence of its acceptability.

REV. J. W. SLOAN will lecture next Thursday evening in the R. P. Church, Eighth street. Subject: "Incidents of a European Tour."

THE trustees of the Associate Presbyterian Church will meet at the Book Rooms, Pittsburgh, on next Wednesday, the 10th of May, at one o'clock, P. M.

IN consequence of the absence of the pastor, Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, from the city there will be no service in the Fifth U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow.

A MISSIONARY MEETING will be held in the Sewickley M. E. Church to-morrow afternoon, at which Rev. J. M. Thoburn, Jr., and others will deliver addresses.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach in the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church in the morning on "Cast Out, But Found," and in the evening on "Romanism in America."

FOR the past four weeks a revival has been in progress in the Baptist church at Connellsville, under the lead of Rev. R. C. Morgan, which has been productive of much good.

IT is ostimated that the increase in membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country for the past year will nearly, if not altogether, reach one hundred thousand.

REV. S. WALL, on behalf of St. Stephen's church, returns sincere thanks to Rev. Father Gibbs and his congregation for the handsome collection given him on Sunday, April 23d.

REV. G. H. HUMPHREY, of the South Side, will preach to-morrow morning on "Behold What Manner of Love," and in the evening on "How to get rid of Besetting Sins."

REV. THOMAS SPROULL, D. D., is publishing an interesting series of sketches of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in America in the *Reformed Presbyterian and Covenanter*.

REV. JOSEPH HORNER, D. D., of this city, has been chosen Secretary of the Committee on the State of the Church, by the M. E. General Conference now in session in Baltimore.

IT is said that great expectations are had in reference to this year's meeting of Spring Grove camp meeting, near Wellsville, O. The meeting will convene August 17th, and continue ten days.

THERE will be communion services in the Episcopal Church, on Fulton street, to-morrow. Preaching at 10.30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. G. S. Domer, P. E. Love feast at 2:30 P. M.

THE services that have been held the past week in the Central R. P. Church, Allegheny, were well attended. They will be continued on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of next week.

THE Rev. Miss M. J. Chapin will preach to-morrow morning on "The Joy of Believing," and in the evening deliver the second of the series of lectures on vital questions. Subject: "How to be a Christian."

PREACHING and administration of the Lord's Supper at the Firt Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, (Rev. Dr. Murray,) to-morrow morning. Subject for Sunday night, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth."

THE Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church still needs $60,000, (even counting on liberal collections for April) to meet all its liabilities. Urgent appeals are made in behalf of the cause.

TO-MORROW morning Rev. Wm. D. Sloane, pastor of the Fifth Avenue M. E. Church, will preach in the morning the second series of sermons to the young on "The Excellence of True Wisdom," and in the evening on "Pentecostal Inquiry."

THE sixth anniversary of the Sabbath school connected with the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, will take place on next Thursday evening. Appropriate addresses will be delivered and an interesting occasion is expected.

THE *Daily Christian Advocate* says there are in the United States 21,955 Methodist preachers in the regular ministery, 26,875 local preachers, and 3,146,356 members of the Church. There are over four million Methodists throughout the world.

AN eight days' mission will be held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Monongahela City, beginning Sunday, May 7th. The mission will be conducted by the rector, Rev. Percival Bocket, and five weeks after the close of the Episcopal Church.

MR. ANDY ELLIS, our young townsman, will be the first minister that Sewickley has ever produced. It seems very strange that this town, with its population of 1,500 or 2,000 inhabitants, has never had a native preacher before now.—*Sewickley Times.*

THE Pittsburgh *Catholic* sharply raps the knuckles of the executors of Thaddeus Stevens for their failure up to the present time to erect that House of Refuge for orphans, for which the great Commoner in his will set aside the greater part of his estate.

THE Baptist Missionary Union, during its fiscal year which has just closed, received $245,997, and disbursed $222,116. The receipts were $6,026 greater than those of the preceding year. The deficiency left by the year before of $52,956 has been reduced to $30,136.

A NUMBER of Methodist families are engaging private boxes, lodges and stalls at the Academy of Music, Baltimore, as "reserved seats," for the session of the General Conference. It is thought a good revenue will result from this novel plan to pay for the rental of the building.

REV. ISAAC ERRETT, the editor of the *Christian Standard*, Cincinnati, is preparing an elaborate address on the American churches, and will give special prominence to the reform movements of the century. He writes for literary and educational statistics of all the churches.

THE negotiations between the Reformed Dutch Church and the Presbyterian church on the matter of closer co-operation have about come to an end. The joint committee of the two denominations has agreed to report that to continue to prosecute the matter would not be wise.

THE Sabbath Schools of Washington, Pa., propose to have a Sabbath School Teachers' Institute next week—on the 9th, 10th and 11th of May. The following persons have agreed to be present and speak: Drs. Jacobus, Wilson, Allison, Reid, Strong and Messrs. Orr, Tyler and Sherwin.

THE first anniversary of the National Christian Temperance Alliance will meet in this city Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th inst. The welcome meeting will be held at the Alliance rooms, on Tuesday evening. The Convention will be held in the Fourth avenue Baptist church.

THERE are four classes of churches in the Presbyterian Presbytery of Pittsburgh, viz.: Central Church, Pittsburgh; Bethany, Concord and Maple Creek Central Church, Pittsburgh, will be supplied by Rev. F. L. Semour until the next stated meeting of Presbytery. The arrangements have also been made for the others.

TO-MORROW MORNING the class of Probationers in the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, will be admitted into full communion. The ordinance of baptism will be administered in connection with this services. In the evening the pastor, Rev. E. B. Snyder, will preach on the subject "The Judgment vs. the Heart."

REV. S. F. JONES, formerly of the Pittsburgh Conference, closed a three years' term at the Chestnut street church, Portland, Maine, and was to be transferred to Providence Conference, and stationed at Providence, R. I. *Zion's Herald* says a healthy religious interest has characterized the whole term of his pastorate.

THE next annual meeting of the Methodist Castle Shannon Camp Meeting Association, will commence on their beautiful grounds at Castle Shannon, Pa., on the 16th of August next. In addition to the ministers of the Pittsburgh conference, a number of prominent preachers are expected from abroad. No labor or expense will be spared to render the coming meeting a success.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK thus pleasantly sketches the other side of the house: "Mrs. Sankey is a quiet Lydia who seems to stand by the river side with tender heart and loving hands for the canucrips, thus making a third trip necessary in order that it may be returned, and then goes away without so much as saying, Thank you, sir, it is safe to conclude that politeness is not one of his natural gifts, and also that he has not acquired it by education."

THE editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, who is a warm personal friend of Mr. Sankey, and spent a pleasant hour with him during his stay in the city last week, has this to say on the "money question: "Brother Sankey told us that during the weeks of the campaign in New York, he received seventy-five dollars as donations from sources outside of the stipulated provision, fifty dollars from one person whose name was appended to the offering, and to whom, therefore, the amount was promptly and gratefully returned; and the other twenty-five dollars from an unknown party, thus making a necessity for the retention or application to such purpose as Brother Sankey might determine."

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL, of Cincinnati, on the fifteenth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, May 21, will be presented by the Catholic laity with a $4,000 chalice and paton. The chalice is studded with diamonds and amethysts. It stands ten and a half inches high, the diameter of the bowl being four inches. The latter is ornamented with a circle of thirty diamonds. The swell of the stem contains twelve very beautiful amethysts, of a rich dark purple hue. The base which curves out gracefully is engraved with an archbishop's crest, over which is a plain cross set with diamond brilliants. There are also exquisitely engraved portraits of St. Peter, St. Edward, and St. John the Baptist. Here again are distributed four splendid amethysts, each encrusted with diamond crosses.

THE congregation of the Sixth U. P. church (Rev. R. B. Ewing, D. D., pastor,) have just completed their new house of worship on the corner of Collins avenue and Station street, East End, and indeed they may well be proud of their effort, and feel already rewarded for any sacrifices they may have made. The structure is a credit to all concerned. It is one of the most substantial in the city, and for comfort and beauty of finish it is surpassed by few. Great praise is due the architect and building committee for attention given to these latter features, while all are not by any means been by them overlooked. The pews have been made "easy" by the skillful hand of the upholsterer; and the ladies, with that characteristic energy, have had the floors covered with handsome carpet. We learn from a member that the main auditorium has a seating capacity for about eight hundred people. The dedicatory services will (God willing) take place to-morrow, and will consist of a sermon at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. G. Brown, D. D.; at 3 P. M., by Rev. H. C. McFarland, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. M. Johnston, of this city. A collection for the benefit of the building fund will be taken up at each service.

Thanks "From the Depths of the Heart."

WELLLINGTON, Lorain Co., O., August 24, 1874.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases,—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a horrible Chronic Catarrh, and in fact I was diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's catarrh Remedy and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was *well*. In addition to the use of Discovery I applied a few times to the sores on neck or thick neck, as you advise in pamphet wrapper and it entirely disappeared. Your discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me.

Very gratefully,
H. A. C. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form or potassium and iodine in some combined. In both of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles, and debillitate and other wise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place as it is doing, to the most positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical investigation and discovery has brought to light. In Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Tumors, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammation, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin and Sore Eyes as in all other blood diseases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers curing the most obstinate and intractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

New White Goods

opened every day at MENTZER'S, 94 Market street.

Funerals by Railway.

There is probably no other social usage on which the popular opinion is so unanimous as it is in the conclusion that as now conducted a decent funeral is something which the ordinary citizen cannot afford to give his wife or child. Every one is agreed that this should not be so, and while much has been said in deprecation of this state of affairs, the fact remains. There seems to be almost as great a unanimity that the only remedy is the railway car. Every one is agreed that sooner or later we must reach our cemeteries by railway. When this idea is once practically applied it will soon become popular, and "Idlewood," our first railway cemetery, will become fashionable, and the choice lots now to be had for the paltry sum of fifty dollars will command $200 $500, and still be but about one-tenth the price frequently paid in Allegheny Cemetery for no larger nor finer sites.

Antharcite Coal—Where to Obtain It.

The time is near at hand when many of our citizens put in a year's supply of Anthracite coal, the consumption of which is steadily increasing hereabouts, and to such we would state that Mr. James Graham, Nos. 368 and 370 Penn avenue, deals largely in the article, and is at all times prepared to furnish it in quantities large or small at the very lowest rates. Mr. Graham also deals largely in Grain, Hay and Mill Feed, and dealers at a distance desirous of making consignments to this market of the articles just mentioned, will find in Mr. G. all of August he is desirous of pleasing. His motto is quick sales and prompt and satisfactory returns. Mr. Graham has been engaged in business here for many years, and in addition to being a very clever man, keeps well posted in the markets, and those favoring him with consignments can rely on his obtaining all their property is worth.

Dress Goods.

Alpacas, Mohairs, Twilled Serges, Striped Alpacas, Pongees, Plaid Pongees, Plaid Mohairs, Brocades, Plaid Suitings, &c.

This is the largest and most complete line of Dress Goods we have ever offered to the trade; prices are very low.

Look through our stock before purchasing. M. MENTZER.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

Our ancestors were well content with a complement of Brittannia ware, but California and Nevada have made silver so cheap that the humblest home may, without extravagance, indulge in a goodly amount of silver and silver plated ware, a fine and elegant assortment of which is to be found at the rooms of Charles H. Siedle, Watchmaker and Jeweler, No. 50 Fifth avenue, where is the greatest possible variety of clocks, with a full line of the finer qualities of jewelry at very reasonable rates.

Suits! Suits!! Suits!!!

For Ladies' and Misses' wear.

Newest Fabrics and latest Spring Styles. Call and examine our stock before buying.

M. MENTZER, 94 Market street.

Cork Shavings.

The best, cheapest and most durable article in use for Beds, Matresses, &c., for sale at 44 and 46 First avenue.

Periodicals and Magazines.

Books of good value, with a full line of stationery and fancy goods of every description, and all the late newspapers, periodicals and magazines, richly illustrated, to be had to-day at Gildenfenny & Co., No. 69 Fifth avefiue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Erie County Savings Bank vs. George Decker. Order made for a further hearing upon the petition for an injunction on Ann Decker, et al., meantime restraining them.

Patrick Munhall, bankrupt, Oil City. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented and usual order made.

William Stuart, Luzerene county, bankrupt. Assignee's report presented and confirmed absolutely.

Frederic Zilhaver, bankrupt, Crawford county. Petition of bankrupt for discontinuance of proceedings and consent of creditors thereto, presented and referred to Register Rodgers.

John Stevenson's Sons, bankrupts, city. Leave granted assignee to approve of a certain lease.

The jury is out in the case of Charles A. Moore, Treasurer of Trimble's Varieties, indicted under the Civil Rights bill.

Samuel Eachus, indicted for making, passing and attempting to pass counterfeit five cent pieces, was found guilty. James King indicted with him, pleaded guilty.

Martin Miller, a mail carrier, was convicted of stealing a letter from the mails, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

The following true bills were found yesterday: United States vs. Alex. Harvey, distilling without a bond, intent to defraud and defrauding and attempt to defraud; David Kelly, executing a false bond; Oliver Elmer Flanigan, two indictments, stealing letters from the mail, taking a letter from the mail, and opening and embezzling the same; John L. Hoffman, Wm. Bauer and Conrad Hoffman, failing to give notice as distillers, giving false and fraudulent notice as distillers; John Mitchell forcibly obstructing officer in the discharge of his duty; Wm. Sonders, failing to post signs as tobacco manufacturer, and not keeping books as such; Samuel Thompson, endeavoring to corrupt a witness; James McCloskey, serving as master and as pilot without license, and employing an unlicensed engineer; Wm. Rogers, perjury; John Coates and S. B. McGowan, attempting to break into a postoffice; James McCloskey and Lewis A. Kennedy, unskilfulness, misconduct and inattention to duties on steamboat, causing death of two persons; Peter A. Mortzell and Jos. A. Baker, removing cigars not properly stamped and selling the same; Anton Dutton, making and passing counterfeit money; William Rogers, Sr., perjury.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

James Kelcher, indicted for assault and battery on John Griffin, was convicted and sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

A. T. Rowand and A. H. Rowand were acquitted of a charge of conspiracy preferred by Christ. Somers, but were directed to pay costs.

Daniel Kaylor was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery and the prosecutor, John Griffin, was directed to pay costs.

Henry Pollett pleaded guilty to two indictments for Sunday liquor selling and a *nolle pros.* was allowed as to three others against him.

A. H. Rowand, Jr. was convicted on a charge of misdemeanor, in having, while Burgess of Verona borough, gone on the bond of the Treasurer of the borough, contrary to an act of Assembly.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.*)

Dunn et al. vs. Neal et al.; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,200; against J. S. Neal.

Wm. L. Patterson vs. Henry Freseman; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $28.60.

Wm. L. Gold vs. Caroline Gold. Libel in divorce; subpœna awarded.

Wm. Bricker vs. Matthew Anderson. Action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $358.20.

Elmire Bricker vs. the City of Pittsburgh. Action for damages from falling through a defective board walk on Mt. Washington. On trial.

John W. Taylor, for use vs. Mary Schmoker, administratrix of C. Schmoker, deceased. Verdict for plaintiff for $28.25.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judge Ewing.*)

James Crawford vs. H. M. Rolfe; previously reported. Jury withdrawn, and plaintiff took a *non suit*.

John Hadley vs. P. C. Negley & Co. Motion for a new trial by plaintiff.

George Regelman vs. Luke B. Davidson. Jury withdrawn, and case referred, by consent, to Archibald Blakely, C. C. Montooth and H. A. Collier, as arbitrators, their report to be entered without exception or appeal.

Court Brevities.

ONE of the jurors on the Civil Rights case against Moore—the jury is now out—sent down word last evening that he was sick, and if he was kept in all night he would be dead by this morning. All the consolation he got was that if he did die arrangements would be made to give him a first class funeral.

THE May term of the U. S. Circuit Court commences on Monday. The most important case that will be heard is that of Robt. McCloskey and Engineer Kennedy, for manslaughter, in killing the two Tarrs by criminal negligence in the blowing up of the steamer "Tigress." The indictment against them was found in the United States Court this week, but will be certified to the Circuit Court.

IN the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, Mrs. Mattie E. Seitz commenced suit against the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection Company, of New York, to recover $2,465 on a policy issued by that company on the life of her husband, Mr. Henry D. Seitz, who was killed at Bennett Station on the 16th of last November by falling under a passenger train that he attempted to board.

A Flattering Showing.

It is really a relief in the midst of the general complaint of hard times in the last year, to know that notwithstanding the fact that times have been very trying, yet still, instead of Mr. S. Hamilton's trade in pianos and organs decreasing, as it might naturally have been expected to do, and as indeed all other piano dealers trade has done in a very marked degree, Mr. Hamilton's trade has increased considerably over his previous year's business. So that instead of one third greater than any other dealer in this city, this year is about equal to the *two next largest put together*.

But this is just carrying out the well-known result of every panic or season of hard times that ever visited this country. That is, as times get more stringent and money more scarce and valuable, people are always more cautious, more careful in selecting an article coming to them as a piano or organ, and make sure when they are buying that they are really getting the very best in the market. So as a natural consequence we find that the man having such goods as can be absolutely relied upon, and meets all other requirements of trade, that man has in a very great measure the monopoly of his business. Is not this true? When money is plenty and business brisk, you can sell almost anything, no matter how inferior; but when times are tight people stop to inquire and know all about what they are buying. And has been the result with Mr. Hamilton's trade, and while very flattering to him, is a most convincing proof to all intending purchasers that whether times are good, bad or indifferent, the best place to buy a piano or organ is at Hamilton's, 87 Fifth avenue. And the only really safe and reliable piano is the Decker, and the Estey Cottage organs of course need no comments, as all admit their superiority. Instruments of all other makes are taken in exchange for the Decker and the Estey, while the prices and terms at Mr. H.'s are well known to be the lowest and most accommodating in the city. Don't fail to call at his new store room, 87 Fifth avenue, and we know you will be suited.

MAGNIFICENT!

The New Jewelry Store of WATTLES & SHEAFER, No. 54 Fifth Avenue.

This establishment is the center of attraction on Fifth avenue now, and it is well worth a visit to see the profuse display of fine Diamond Goods, Crosses, Solitaire Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Gent's Studs, etc. Elegant Stone Cameo Jewelry, Onyx and Pearl Jewelry, Roman Gold Neck laces, Crosses and Lockets, Sterling Silver Ware, Silver Plated Ware of the newest styles, in fact everything kept in a first-class establishment. Dont fail to drop in.

Wall Paper and Window Shades!

House cleaning time has arrived. Your Parlors, Halls, Chambers, &c., need papering, your windows want new shades. We would advise you to call at E. Foerster's store, No. 164 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, where you will find a splendid assortment of all grades of Wall Paper and Window Shades. Store open until 8 o'clock in the evening.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul MAX Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Canada at New York; England, at Queenstown; Caspian, at Baltimore.

Opening Daily.

SILKS AND CASHMERE SACQUES.

Newest styles, and prices to suit the times at M. MENTZER'S, 94 Market street.

Centennial Card.

Messrs. S. Reed Johnston & Co., printers, stationers, and blank book manufacturers, Wood street, corner of Liberty, have issued their Centennial Card, which is a very fine specimen of the typographic art. The design is unique, and the execution faultless.

At Mentzer's, 94 Market Street.

Will be found a large stock of LACE CURTAIN GOODS by the yard or in sets. All new and beautiful designs.

Cash Buyers will find great bargains in bleached and unbleached Sheetings, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Lace Curtains and Marseilles Quilts at H. J. Lynch's, No. 96 Market street.

Dr. Scherer's Diarrhœa Cordial cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus and Colic. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists, and at 174 Smithfield St.

A GLEAM OF LIGHT.

Seeking Escape From Excessive Gas Bills in Allegheny City—Proposition to Erect New Works—Estimated Cost $400,000—The Provisions and Guarantees of the Proposer—A Council Committee in Charge of the Matter.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Gas Committee was held last evening, and after the transaction of some routine business Mr. Drum, from the sub-committee appointed at a previous meeting to see what could be done in regard to inducing the organization of a new gas company, reported that the Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburgh declined to extend their pipes to Allegheny. He then submitted the following from Mr. Silas C. Salisbury:

To Messrs. Drum, Long and Alston, of the Allegheny Gas Committee:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your request I beg to lay before you three propositions for building gas works, embracing all of the most approved modern improvements in all and every respect, and of a capacity to meet the wants of at least one hundred thousand people, with main pipes laid to fully correspond, and to be in the full sense of the word the model gas works of America.

First. I will erect such works, lay all the pipes to all consumers who will obligate themselves to take the gas, which shall equal in quantity any fixed gas made as a standard in any large city, for the sum of $460,000, and take pay for the same in the bonds of your city at twenty years, with interest at seven per cent., with a guarantee to enable me to negotiate the bonds more easily; that the revenue derived from the sales of gas shall be applied to paying the interest on said bonds and a sinking fund to meet the bonds at maturity. When such works are completed and ready for manufacturing gas, I will furnish all materials, labor and everything requisite for the manufacturing of gas of a superior quality, and deliver into the gasometers ready for delivery to consumers at the price of forty cents per thousand cubic feet, and guarantee to keep up the quality of the gas to as high a standard and in such quantities as may be required, provided the consumption to start with be not less than two hundred thousand cubic feet each twenty-four hours. I will also want to make this provision, that should coal advance beyond six cents per bushel, (the price at which this estimate is based) for each cent of an advance over the six cents I will charge an additional six cents per thousand feet on the gas, as per the following scale: Coal at six cents, gas forty cents; coal at seven cents, gas forty-six; coal at eight cents, gas fifty-two; coal at nine cents, gas fifty-eight, &c. And the city can make the same contract with its consumers for the corresponding increase in their charge for gas. The city is to secure by contract in advance with the principal consumers, their guarantee to use the gas for a series of years in sufficient numbers to insure a consumption of 200,000 cubic feet for each twenty-four hours, the price to consumers to be say $1 per thousand cubic feet.

Second. I will agree to build, superintend and purchase everything required for such perfect works as named for five per cent. commission on the cost of everything required to perfect every department, and with my long experience I would certainly save the city every farthing of my commission. And after completion I will agree to make the gas on the same terms as named in my first proposition.

Third. I will agree to erect just such works at my own expense and cost, and supply all the private consumers at one dollar per thousand cubic feet, and all the city lamps at $15 per lamp, with a full sixteen candle power fixed gas, with the understanding that this price is based on good gas coal not exceeding six cents per bushel, and if it advances permanently above that price I shall charge sixteen and a half cents additional for each cent that coal advances above six cents, on condition that a contract can be made through the management of the city Councils with the largest consumers, obligating themselves to take the gas at said increase price proposed above; an average daily consumption of at least 200,000 cubic feet; the city guaranteeing to me the right of way through all streets, lanes and alleys, for the purpose of laying the pipe and to meet the wants of all consumers; I agreeing to replace all pavements and restore the streets to as good a condition as I found them, the city agreeing not to charge me any taxes for the first ten years, and after that time not over two per cent. on assessed valuation. I will give the city the privilege of purchasing one-third of the stock of said company at par, after such works have been proven successful, and such a company has been organized under the laws of the State or a private corporation.

If either of these proposals is accepted, I wish it to be done at once, so that I may get the works completed and in operation by November 1st.

A document accompanied this paper, in which some further details in regard to the above plans were submitted, as well as the outlines of a plan for the organization of a new gas company, the city to be a partner in the corporation, and to take one-fifth of the stock and have two members of the Gas Committee of Councils upon the Board of Directors of the company; one-third of the capital stock to be paid in at once and the city to issue her bonds for the other two-thirds; the bonds to mature in two, four, six, eight and ten years; the stockholders to pay in assessments as the bonds mature; the city, as security, to have a lien upon all property of the company. Before the first payment has been made a sufficient number of gas consumers must have been secured into an agreement to use the gas for five years at a cost of $1.25 per thousand cubic feet, and the city agreeing to take the gas for the same period; also agreeing to have the right to purchase the works at the end of ten years; none of the bonds to be issued until three fourths of the capital stock has been subscribed, and the first installment paid in, the gas company to pay the interest on the bonds. All plans, &c., must be submitted to the City Councils.

After a short discussion on these papers they were all referred to the sub-committee to carefully examine them, and also to ascertain if the necessary number of consumers can be obtained. The committee is also to report the best plan and such other information as is necessary in regard to the matter at a future special meeting of the committee.

Adjourned.

GOING ON AS USUAL.

Reduced Prices in Diamonds and Jewelry at C. Terheyden's, No. 130 Smithfield Street.

Mr. C. Terheyden, manufacturing jeweler, is continuing business as of old, except that he is selling at lower prices than formerly. He has a fine stock of Diamonds, Jewelry and Plated Ware, which he has made arrangements to sell at remarkably low figures. Our readers will find it to their advantage to buy from Mr. Terheyden.

Removal.

M. T. HECKERT, Mercant Tailor, has removed from No. 47 North Diamond street, to 124 FEDERAL STREET.

The Attention of Cash Buyers

is called to our stock of BLACK SILKS, It comprises all the best makes, all grades, from 75 cents up. We can guarantee these goods to give entire satisfaction in price and quality. M. MENTZER, 94 Market street.

Splendid Furniture

of the most approved patterns, the best materials, the most durable workmanship, and the most substantial finish, at the furniture emporium of J. L. Lytle & Co., 169 Smithfield street.

Three For Twenty-five Cents,

Misses Balmoral Stockings, Part Wool.

Four for 25 cents,

Boys' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs.

A. W. ERWIN, 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

A large assortment of Silk Sacques, Shawls and Sun Umbrellas very cheap at H. J. Lynch's, No